THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

- MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
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- REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER,

VOL. XVII.

PART I. FOR 1804.

London:

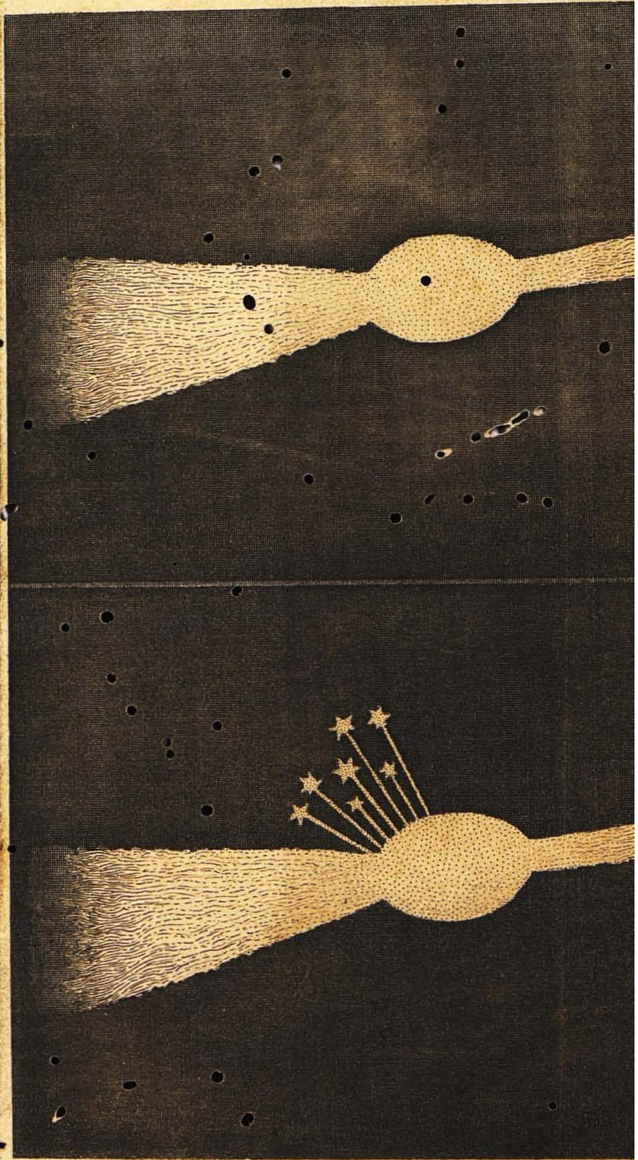
PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, No. 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,

By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

(Price Twelve Shillings half-bound.)

Printed by J. ADLARD, Duke-street, West-Smithfield.

AS SEEN AT GREENWICH.



AS SEEN NEAR SOHO SQUARE.

On the 28th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Sixteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* FRENCH, *and* SPANISH LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

No. 111.] FEBRUARY 1, 1804. [1, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Few mornings ago I paid a visit to the British Museum, where, among other reliques of Egyptian grandeur, I saw the large Sarcophagus, now affirmed to be the *actual tomb* of ALEXANDER THE GREAT. Whatever value it might derive from its beauty or antiquity, was, in my mind, superseded by the reflection, that it had been once the little tenement, where, by the vicissitude of human things, the bones of a conqueror had mouldered in silence. Those remarkable lines of Juvenal rushed instantly on my recollection:

"Unus PELLÆO JUVENI *non* sufficit orbis:
Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis, parvaque Seripho.
Quum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
SARCOPHAGO *contentus erit.*"

Yet the opinion, I thought, was not to be too hastily adopted; and I determined to consult every authority within my reach, whether classical or of a later era, that might tend to throw light upon so curious a subject.

ALEXANDER, it appears from Plutarch, had formed the design of erecting a monument for himself; he intended to expend upon the workmanship ten thousand talents, and had fixed upon Stasicrates for his architect, whose genius, we are told, promised an happy boldness and grandeur in every thing he planned. But death checked the conquests and the pride of Alexander prematurely; and for many days, while the generals were disputing, his body lay unembalmed in a sultry place.

Aridæus, to whose care the funeral was afterward intrusted, spent two years in making preparations; and Perdiccas, out of love to his native country, was desirous the body should be sent to the royal sepulchres in Macedon; but Aridæus, pleading the King's express direction, succeeded in carrying it to Egypt. Diodorus Siculus (l. xviii. § 26.) relates the funeral procession as it was conducted from Babylon by Perdiccas, and received upon the borders of Syria by Ptolomy Lagus, in the third year of the 114th Olympiad; whence the body was at first intended to have been sent to the Temple of Ammon, in the Sands of Lybia, but was, at length, carried, by Ptolomy, to Alexandria, "where he prepared a shrine whose magnitude as well as structure was worthy the glory and the greatness of Alexander, in which it was deposited with unusual pomp."*

That Ptolomy brought the body to Alexandria is undoubted; but there is one fact concerning it which is omitted by the earlier writers, and which we only ascertain from Quintus Curtius, that having received the body from Perdiccas, Ptolomy first conducted it to MEMPHIS, whence, *a few years after, he translated it to Alexandria.*

"Ceterum corpus ejus à Ptolemæo, cui Egyptus cesserat, MEMPHIM; *et inde paucis post annis Alexandriam translatum est:* omnisque memoriæ ac nomini honos habetur." (Lib. x. c. 10.)

If, as is universally acknowledged, Ptolomy built a magnificent temple solely for the reception of Alexander's body, the silence of other writers, as to the resting of his corpse at Memphis, may be easily reconciled.

Ptolomy *Lagus*, it appears, had deposited the body of Alexander in a coffin of gold, but one of his successors, Ptolomy *Coccus*, (or *Cybiosactes*, as he is more frequently called), carried it away, and left a glass one in its room: for this we have the express authority of Strabo, who says Το δε σωμα του Αλεξανδρου κομισας, ὁ Πτολεμαιος εκηδευσεν εν τῃ Αλεξανδρεια, οπȣ νυν ετι κειται· ȣ μεν εν τῃ αυτῃ πυελλῳ· ὑαλινη γαρ αυτη, εκεινος δε εν χρυσῃ κατεθηκεν. Εσυλησε δ' αυτην ὁ Κοκκης, δε Παρεισακτος επικληθεις Πτολεμαιος, εκ της Συριας επελθων, και εκπεσων ευθυς ὡστ' ανονητα αυτῳ τα συλα γενεσθαι. (Strabo, lib. xiii.)

This glass coffin was remaining in the

* These are the words of Diodorus Siculus: κατασκευασεν εν τεμενος κατα το μεγεθος και κατα την κατασκευην της Αλεξανδρȣ δοξης αξιον, εν ῳ κηδευσας αυτον, και θυσιαις ηρωικαις και αγωσι μεγαλοπρεπεσι τιμησας, ȣ παρ' ανθρωπων μονον, αλλα και παρα θεων καλας αμοιβας ελαβεν. lib. xviii. §. 27.

days of Strabo: and was, no doubt, the ſame which contained the body when the tomb of Alexander was viſited by Auguſtus.

Auguſtus's fondneſs for Egyptian ſcience is frequently mentioned by the claſſic writers; and Suetonius tells us (Edit. Caſaubon. Par. 1610. p. 28. l. 2.) that in the early part of his reign he ſealed his letters and public inſtruments with the image of the Sphinx, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Alexander. Suetonius and Dio Caſſius both enter into particulars with regard to the viſit of Auguſtus. Suetonius ſays that the body having been taken from its ſhrine, was viewed by Auguſtus with the utmoſt veneration, that he ſcattered flowers over it, and adorned it with a golden crown; and that being aſked if he would not alſo view the remains of Ptolomy, he anſwered, with indignation, that he came to ſee the body of a king, not thoſe of men.* And Dio Caſſius tells us, that at this time the face of Alexander ſuffered injury. (*και μετα ταυτα μεν τε Αλεξανδρου σωμα ειδε και αυτοῦ και προσηψατο, ὥςε τι της ῥινος, ὡς φασι, θραυσθηναι*)†. This was in the year of Rome 724.

When the ſhrine of Alexander was next diſturbed, we are not told; but Suetonius, deſcribing the familiar manners of Caligula, obſerves, that he very frequently wore the triumphal dreſs before his expedition; and ſometimes *the thorax of Alexander*, TAKEN FROM HIS TOMB. (Triumphalem quidem ornatum etiam ante expeditionem geſtavit; interdum et Magni ALEXANDRI *thoracem repetitum e conditorio ejus.*) But this does not imply that the Emperor himſelf brought it from Alexandria, for Caligula never was in Egypt.

The next imperial viſit, on record, to Alexander's tomb was that of Severus, in the year of Rome 953, who, fearing the effect of the hieratic writings in raiſing commotions among the people, cloſed both them and the body from public view. (Dio Caſſius, lib. lxxiv. §. 13.) Kirchman, (iii. 15.) ſays the Sepulchre was cloſed by doors.

When Caracalla came to Alexandria, it is related by Herodian (lib. iv. c. 15.) not that he opened the tomb, or even enquired to ſee the duſt of Alexander, but that, having offered ſacrifice in the Temple, he viſited th monument, and taking off the imperial ornaments, placed them upon it, in honour to his memory. (Ελθων εις το Αλεξανδρου μνημα, την τε χλαμυδα, ἣν εφερεν αλουργη, δακτυλιους τε ους ειχε λιθων τιμιων, ζωςηρας τε και ει τι πολυτελες εφερε περιελων εαυτου, επεθηκε τη εκεινου σορω.—

Thus far we find that the materials with which the claſſic writers ſupply us, are far from deciſive on the point in queſtion, They mention a *gold* coffin, and a *glaſs* one, but ſay nothing either of the deſtruction of the latter, or of its renewal in a marble form.

Of the Oriental writers, I can ſay little, the only one my opportunities allowed me to examine was Abdollatiph, who is perfectly ſilent on the point in queſtion.

I ſhall now, Sir, turn the attention of your readers to whatever has been mentioned relating to the tomb of Alexander, by travellers of a later period.—That the Saracens had a tradition, that it ſtill remained among them, has often been atteſted. The firſt I believe of the modern travellers who mention it, is Martol, a Spaniard, who viſited Alexandria early in the ſixteenth century.—His words, literally tranſlated from the Spaniſh (lib. xi. c. 14) are theſe, "In the middle of the city, among the ruins of other edifices, is ſituated a ſmall building, or kind of temple; and within it a ſepulchre honoured much by the ſectaries, who believe it to contain the body of Alexander the Great. They call him Eſcander, reverence him as a prophet and a king, mention him in the koran, and many foreigners from diſtant countries reſort to viſit and pay their devotions at his ſepulchre."

The fact of the Saracens paying reſpect to Alexander's tomb is ſingular; and conſidering the great devaſtation which attended their conqueſts in other places, it is equally extraordinary that ſo much of the ancient walls of Alexandria ſhould remain entire.

Chriſtopher Furer, who viſited Egypt in 1565, enters into a minute account of Alexandria. (Itinerarium. Norimb. 1621, 4to.) But neither he or Boucher, (Bouquet ſacré. Par. 1613.) or Vanſleb, who went there in 1672, make the ſlighteſt mention of the tomb in queſtion. Pococke, however, bears cloſe upon the point; he ſays, "As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, ſo there have been travellers, who relate that they pretended to have his body in ſome moſque, but at preſent they have no account of it."

(Deſcr.

* Per idem tempus, conditorium et corpus Magni Alexandri, cum prolatum e penetrali ſubjeciſſet oculis, corona aurea impoſita ac floribus aſperſis veneratus eſt: conſultuſque num eſt Ptolemæum inſpicere vellet, *regem ſe voluiſſe*, ait, *videre non*, *mortuos*.

†Dio Caſſius, Ed. Reimar. Hamb. 1752, lib. li. § 16.

(Deſcr. of the Eaſt. I. 4.). Norden particularly ſtates that "The tomb of Alexander, which, according to the report of an author of the fifteeth century, ſubſiſted ſtill in his time, and was reſpected by the Saracens, is no longer to be ſeen; even the tradition of the people concerning it is entirely loſt. I have ſought without ſucceſs for this tomb; I have in vain endeavoured to inform myſelf about it." (Travels, p. 21). Niebuhr has ſaid nothing on the ſubject; and Bruce, having ſtated in few words the account of Martol, thinks the exiſtence of the tomb by no means probable.

Such are the writers of a later period, whoſe inquiries have in any way tended to illuſtrate this curious point. Sonnini, it appears, though minute in his deſcription of the *Sarcophagus* now at the Muſeum, had no idea that it could have any relation to the Macedonian hero; and Denon, though he thought the hieroglyphics inſcribed upon it would furniſh materials for whole volumes of Diſſertations, never gueſſed that Alexander would be the ſubject of a ſingle chapter.

Sonnini's deſcription of the Sarcophagus, as he ſaw it in the moſque of St. Athanaſius, deſerves attention.

"I had heard mention made," he ſays, "of a curious monument, a kind of antique tomb depoſited in a moſque without the precincts of Alexandria. To no purpoſe did I expreſs a deſire to ſee it; I was aſſured that the attempt would be dangerous, and withal impracticable. The French conſul and M. Adanſon earneſtly entreated me not to think of it. M. Auguſtus, however, leſs timid, engaged to conduct me thither by ſtealth, and without the privity of other Frenchmen. A Janizary of the factory accompanied us: the Scheick of the moſque; *Iman*, as called by the Turks, *Curé* by the Chriſtians, was waiting for us; and we were permitted to examine every thing tolerably at our our leiſure, in conſideration of a certain *douceur* agreed upon between M. Auguſtus and the prieſt. This temple is very ancient; it was reared by one of the Caliphs; the walls are incruſted with marbles of various colours, and there are ſtill to be ſeen ſome beautiful remains of Moſaic work. The tomb, the object of our curioſity, and which may be conſidered as one of the moſt beautiful morſels of antiquity preſerved in Egypt, had been transformed by the Mahometans into a kind of little pool, or reſervoir conſecrated to contain the water for their pious ablutions. It is very large, and would form an oblong rectangle, were not one of the ſhorter ſides rounded in ſhape of a bathing tub. It was probably of old time covered with a lid; but no traces of it are now viſible, and the laver is entirely open. It is all of a ſingle piece, and of a ſuperb marble ſpotted green, yellow, reddiſh, &c. on a ground of a beautiful black; but what renders it peculiarly intereſting, is the prodigious quantity of ſmall hieroglyphical characters with which it is impreſſed both inſide and outwardly. A month would ſcarcely be ſufficient to copy them faithfully: we have not hitherto of courſe had exact drawings of them. That which I ſaw on my return from Egypt in the poſſeſſion of the Miniſter Berthin at Paris, could only ſerve to convey an idea of the monument, the hieroglyphics having been traced purely from imagination, and as chance directed. It is nearly the ſame thing as if, in trying to copy an inſcription, one ſhould content himſelf with writing down the letters, without order and without connection. Nevertheleſs, it is only by copying with ſcrupulous accuracy the figures of this ſymbolical language, that we can attain the knowledge of a myſterious compoſition, on which depends that of the hiſtory of a country once celebrated. When that language ſhall be underſtood, we may perhaps learn the original of the ſarcophagus, and the hiſtory of the puiſſant man whoſe ſpoils it contained. Till then it is but the vain and flitting field of conjecture.

"By the ſide of the coffin, on a piece of grey marble, of which the pavement of the moſque is compoſed, I perceived a Greek inſcription, but in Roman characters; as they were in a great meaſure obliterated, it muſt have required more time than we could ſpare to decypher them. All I was able to diſtinguiſh at the firſt glance was the word CONSTANTINON."

Theſe, with a few additonal obſervations relating to the difficulty found by Europeans in gaining admiſſion to the moſque, are all that Sonnini makes on the Sarcophagus.

Denon, the laſt traveller who ſaw the the Sarcophagus in its poſition in the moſque, throws no additional light upon its hiſtory; "Adjacent to the baths, (he remarks), ſtands one of the principal moſques, formerly a primitive church, under the name of St. Athanaſius. This edifice, equally ruinous and magnificent, ſerves to give us an idea of the careleſſneſs of the Turks toward thoſe objects of which they are themſelves moſt jealous. Before our

our arrival, they ſuffered no Chriſtian to approach it, and rather choſe to protect it by a guard, than to repair the broken doors, which, in the ſtate we found them, could be neither cloſed or moved upon their hinges.

"In the middle of the area of this moſque, incloſed in a ſmall octagon temple, remains a hollow veſſel of Egyptian ſtone."

Then, having dwelt upon its beauty, and conjectured it to have been a ſarcophagus of ancient Egypt, he repeats Sonnini's obſervation: "It would have required a month to have copied it minutely." (Denon, Voy. ed. Par. p. 32. 33).

The laſt ſentence, Sir, was falling from my pen, when I received the information that Mr. Clarke, who has deſerved well of the world for his reſearches, is now employed in adducing proofs that the ſarcophagus of the Muſeum really was the tomb of Alexander! Authorities from him I ſhould certainly receive with pleaſure; but, excluſive of that deficiency of intelligence ſo much to be lamented in the claſſic writers, there are other obſtacles which require more talent than I poſſeſs to reconcile.

Let it be remembered, that the claſſic writers afford us no intelligence either as to the deſtruction of the glaſs coffin, or the removal of Alexander's reliques to a marble one; that about the preſent Sarcophagus, there is nothing Greek to corroborate the notion; that Alexander's was not the only tomb remarkable for grandeur within the walls of Alexandria; that the Mauſoleum where the body lay, likewiſe contained the Ptolemies, who were probably incloſed within Sarcophagi not very diſſimilar either in form or appearance from that of Alexander; that the tomb of Alexander was originally within the palace of the kings, far diſtant from the moſque of St. Athanaſius; and, laſtly, that the preſent Sarcophagus is covered with hieroglyphics, ſome of which bear a particular relation to the myſteries of Iſis, and ſeem to place it, in point of antiquity, much higher than the time of Alexander.

Such, Sir, is the reſult of my inquiries with regard to the ſuppoſed tomb of Alexander; I ſhall now preſent your readers with two extracts from the Itinerarium of Furer, already mentioned, who relates, that, when he viſited Alexandria about the middle of the ſixteenth century, a ciſtern was ſhewn, in one of the moſques, in which Athanaſius, who filled the archiepiſcopal throne of Egypt from the year 326 to 373, was concealed from perſecution. He is ſpeaking of the temples within the city occupied by the Chriſtians.

"Extra urbem, vero unum, duntaxat S. Georgii, prope parvum Caſtellum ad portum novum, quo loco olim Athanaſium in ciſternâ ab inſidiis et perſecutionibus Imperatoris Valentis ſervatum memorant." p. 9.

The other extract may poſſibly account for the injury which both this and other Sarcophagi, from Egypt, of the ſame kind, appear to have ſuſtained internally from lime. He is mentioning the inhabitants of Alexandria. "Balneorum uſus apud illos frequens admodum eſt, quorum plurima habent, pulchra juxta atque commoda, quæ maximam partem é marmore extructa ſunt, in quibus lavantes unguento utuntur peculiari, ex auripigmento, calce vivâ et aqua mixto; ad abſumendos corporis pilos."

In hope of obſervations on my letter from ſome one of your readers, more intelligent than I pretend to be,

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

ŒDIPUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS ſomewhat ſurprized at the ſarcaſtical manner in which a correſpondent in your laſt Number reflects upon Dr. Calamy and myſelf, for including the celebrated Mr. John Ray among the Nonconformiſts. Surely he could not have read either the Doctor's work or mine. Dr. Calamy ſays that Mr. Ray quitted his fellowſhip in Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1662, becauſe he could not comply with the act of Uniformity; and he refers to the Complete Hiſtory of England, where it is expreſsly ſaid that it was on Auguſt 24, of that year. Now I aſk, For what reaſon did he quit his ſtation and emolument at that time, if it was not becauſe he could not conform to the terms which the Act required? and if he did not, and could not conform, he was properly a Nonconformiſt; unleſs it appeared that he altered his mind, and conformed afterwards, which is not pretended. But Dr. Calamy mentions, (on the authority of an intimate friend of Mr. Ray, from whom he himſelf received it) what were his particular objections againſt making the declaration which the Uniformity Act required; and he relates what Mr. Ray afterwards told Abp. Tillotſon, "That, though he uſed the Common Prayer as a form, he could not declare his unfeigned aſſent

assent and consent to all and every thing," &c. The Doctor also quotes Mr. Ray's own words in the preface to his book on the Wisdom of God, viz. "That as he COULD NOT serve God in the CHURCH by his voice, he thought himself the more bound to do it by writing." Dr. Calamy was not unacquainted with what Mr. Pyke advanced in his funeral sermon for Mr. Ray, for he refers to it. But this does not at all invalidate the above evidence of his Nonconformity; so that, though Mr. Ray could not properly be denominated a *Dissenter*, he was not improperly ranked among the *Nonconformists*, who suffered, and were silenced, by the Act of Uniformity. I beg leave to refer your Correspondent and Readers to what I have farther advanced on the subject, Noncon. Mem. vol. i. p. 274. last edition.

Hackney, I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
Jan. 17, 1804. S. PALMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for January, a Query is addressed to the Edinburgh Reviewers respecting the evidence, on which they affirmed, that "the English translation of Kæmpfer's Japan was very incomplete, and that the original entire work was lately published in French, and they believed, in German."

The Edinburgh Reviewer of Pinkerton's Geography, acknowledges the inaccuracy of the expression, which he most probably would have perceived and corrected, if he had not been at a distance from Edinburgh when the fifth Number was printed. He meant to have said; "the original entire work was lately published in *German*, and, we believe, in French."

He still contends that the English version of Scheutzer *is very incomplete*; that the *original entire work* was lately published in German; and that, therefore, he was justified in censuring Mr. Pinkerton for not mentioning these circumstances.

Two complete copies of Kæmpfer's Japan, one of them in the Author's own hand-writing, were purchased from the heirs of his niece, at her death, 1773, at Lemgo, by Professor Dohm of Cassel. From these manuscripts the Professor published E. Kempfer's Geschite und Beschreibung von Japan." 2 vol. 4to. Lemgo 1779. The Professor states circumstantially the mode, in which he obtained these valuable manuscripts: points out their variations from each other, and from the English and French versions: and affirms that Scheutzer's translation is in general paraphrastical, and by no means accurate.

This German edition is noticed in the sixty-first volume of the Monthly Review, 1779, p. 145. The Reviewer of it asserts, that the Sloanian manuscript, deposited in the British Museum, from which the English translation was made, appears to him, after having compared it with several specimens of Kæmpfer's hand-writing, *not to be the author's autograph.* In the ninth volume of Maty's Review, the *Catalogue raisonné* of Meiners, in his "Historia Doctrinæ de vero Deo," is transcribed; in which the German edition of Kæmpfer is particularized.

In the third volume of "Beckman's History of Inventions," p. 440, it is referred to in proof of a circumstance, which is not mentioned in the English and French versions.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the annual Bill of Mortality, published in London at the close of the last year, there stands recorded one instance of death by the Cow-pox. Now, were it true, that in the whole mortality of the year within the district, which these Bills include, amounting to 19,582 deaths, one, or even more than one person, had actually died of this complaint, it would but little affect the argument by which mankind are induced to adopt the practice of vaccine inoculation, since this practice affords an opportunity of quickly extirpating that dreadful disease, by which so many hundreds of thousands of the human race are annually destroyed. But, Sir, it is not a fact that even one individual has thus fallen a sacrifice to the disease in question. It is distinctly ascertained that the person, whose death is referred to in the Bill of last year, lost her life from a violent inflammatory disease of the lungs. The particulars of this case, with those of every other case of *supposed* death by Cow pox, which in former years has been inserted in the London Bills, (for they have been alike suppositious) have been clearly made out; and will, ere long, be laid before the public, when the *very curious* authorities on which some, at least, of these statements rest, will also appear. In the mean while, Sir, to undeceive the public thus far, will be a meritorious service; and oblige

Spital-square, Your obedient Servant,
Jan. 18, 1804. J. ADDINGTON.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* METEOR *which was seen in* LONDON *and* OTHER PLACES, NOV. 13, 1803, *at about* HALF PAST EIGHT *in the* EVENING.

With a Copper Plate.

THE different figures in the Plate, which accompany this Magazine, represent the meteor as it appeared to different persons situated at different places.

At its first appearance it seemed quite round, and well defined, except the part opposite to the direction in which it was moving, which seemed to project a little, and to terminate in a tail that extended to a small distance. On each side of this tail there were two or three smaller balls, tinged, at their extremities, with yellow and orange colours, and one or two with purple. The whole body continued to move together without any sensible difference in either colour or shape, till within about a second of its disappearance, when it suddenly altered its figure to something like the shape of an egg. At this moment its light became so intense that it was with difficulty that the eye could bear to look at it. It seemed at this instant as if the meteor had before been covered with one external coat, which now burst, and exposed a surface of brightness far surpassing its former lustre.

The diameter of the large ball at its first appearance, subtended an angle of about twenty minutes of a degree; the smaller balls, which seemed nearly of the same size, were about a fifth part of the diameter of the large one. The altitude of the meteor was about 50 or 55 degrees, and continued nearly the same during the whole time of its appearance, which was about four or five seconds.

In two minutes after the appearance of this meteor, a noise was heard, which sounded like a distant clap of thunder; this gradually became fainter and fainter, till it was no longer audible. The sound seemed to follow the tract in which the meteor had before passed, and it lasted a minute and forty seconds. The meteor, as it moved along, had the general appearance of a sky-rocket.

It is very desirable, that people who happen to be so situated as to see a meteor, would take measures to obtain its altitude as correctly as possible, which may often be done with great accuracy, if the observer remember the spot on which he stood when he saw it. For, let him repair to that place with a Gunter's quadrant or other instrument that will measure altitudes correctly, and if he recollect any object, as a tree, church, &c. with which he compared the height of the meteor, he will easily get its altitude tolerably exact; if he were in a close situation, as among houses, he will be able to come still nearer the truth. Its bearings also may be had by means of a needle and compass.

If the observer should happen to be in a field, where there are no neighbouring objects with which to make a comparison, let him go to the place in which he stood when he saw the meteor, and there, having fixed a long rod or plain staff perpendicularly to the ground, let him recede from it, till, by looking over it, he see the top in a line with the place in which he had observed the meteor: if he then measure his distance from the stick, and the height of his eye from the level with the bottom, and then the length of the stick, he will be able to deduce the altitude of the meteor.

One gentleman supposes the apparent diameter of the late meteor to have subtended an angle of twenty degrees, and, by calculating the distance, from the interval between the appearance of the luminous body and hearing the sound, he finds the real diameter to be 280 yards, or its circumference about half a mile nearly; and also by accompanying the extent of tract through which it moved, with the time of its duration, its velocity is found to be between seven and eight miles per second.

In accounting for the nature and production of meteors, it is evident, that nothing can assist us more in our inquiries, than a knowledge of their dimensions, their distance, and the extent of space through which they move; and these can only be obtained by good observations. Although their appearance, and the manner in which they burst, are very curious, and ought to be attended to, yet these alone are not sufficient to throw much light upon them, when unassisted with any knowledge of their real situation and dimensions.

A person who saw the meteor passing over St. Ann's Church, Soho, describes it as an oblong elliptical solid, with a short radiating eruption from its preceding part, and numerous sparks from its hinder part. He compares it to the burning of combustible matter in oxygen. This gentleman saw the great meteor of August 18, 1783, which was round; but he thinks the one in November last was quite as large.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOEVER be the author of *Cantabrigiana*, he has done me honour in having mentioned me in such a cause, and with such men as those whom he has enumerated. But I was not of *Trinity*. What claim the *University* of CAMBRIDGE has in me, or I in that, is to be referred (and I fear it is but little) to *Peter-house*: to which college I was sent by my father, because it was a small one (a reason which did not altogether answer his expectations and mine) and for two other reasons of more prevailing and satisfactory inducement; that the learned and excellent Dr. LAW, father to the present CHIEF JUSTICE, who was also of *Peter-house*, then presided in it, and that Dr. JOHN JEBB, whose name will always be repeated with respect and affection by every lover of liberty and peace, of literature and science, of humanity and the welfare of mankind, had been a fellow of it, as the author of *Cantabrigiana* has remarked, and then resided near the college, in consequence of his marriage with Miss TORKINGTON, a lady truly worthy of him.

I am, your's sincerely,

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston, near Bury, Suffolk,
4th Jan. 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by any of your readers, versed in historical or biographical enquiries, whether there exists any particular record of the life and actions of that great warrior and statesman, John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, brother of Henry V.

Your's, &c.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think it worthy of public attention, you will please to insert the account of the following discovery in your valuable Magazine.

As the influx of company to Cheltenham, for two or three years past, has been so considerable, that the saline wells have been drank dry every morning, in the height of the season, and the salts, prepared from them not sufficient for ordinary consumption, I have superintended boring the ground on the south side of that town during the greatest part of last summer, for the discovery of new springs, and have so far succeeded, that a well has been sunk forty-one feet deep, and six feet wide, which at this time contains twenty-two feet of water, of the same kind as the old spas, and not three hundred yards distant from them.

It must be satisfactory for the public at large, and for the proprietors of the New Theatre, and of other numerous buildings erecting at that place, to be informed, that a sufficient supply of water, so greatly distinguished for the cure of bilious diseases, can at all times be had at Cheltenham for any number of company.

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS JAMESON, M. D.

London, Dec. 26th, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG your numerous Readers, there must undoubtedly be some, who, with myself, labour under that inconvenience arising from the peculiar structure of the visual organ, called *Myopia*. I take leave therefore, Sir, to offer to the notice of my brother Myopes who may be your readers, the following observations; and to request also that some one will make known through this medium, whether his experience will furnish additional proof of the facts which I have taken the liberty to state; or whether, on the contrary, he may have found reason to allow the dicta of some scientific men on this subject; which, so far only as my small experience has furnished me with proofs, seem to be not well founded.

This disease, arising from a too great convexity of the cornea, whereby the rays of light converge too soon, and consequently unite before they reach the retina, is said to be always in a progressive state of amendment; the eye gradually flattening as we approach old age. In conformity to this doctrine, it is usually recommended to persons who require the aid of concave glasses, to begin with the deepest which they can conveniently bear: as the necessity for them will be continually decreasing, or, in other words, the eyes by their natural decay will be gradually adapting themselves to glasses of a lower number.

Now, Sir, facts the very reverse of this, have appeared to me to be established in each of the few cases into which I have had an opportunity of inquiring. In these cases, though few, I can fully rely upon the fidelity of the statements; for this defect of *Myopism* prevails considerably in my family, and it is from this source that I draw my information; and in each instance it has been found that with the advance of years, glasses deeper than those formerly used, were necessary; or, at least, advantageous; inasmuch as they defined distant objects with greater accuracy.

The

The subject will probably be deemed worthy of the attention which I have requested, when it be considered how highly injurious the abovementioned notion, (of the propriety of using at first the deepest glasses which the eye will admit,) must be, if general experience prove (and which I strongly suspect it will) that facts directly contrary to those upon which this advice is given, take place.

Yours, &c.

MYOPS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in a late number of your Magazine, that a writer who, under the signature of *Œdipus*, has given a disgraceful anecdote of Talleyrand, has also made a sidestroke at those of the French clergy, who have quitted their asylum in this country to resume their functions in their own. He calls them "vipers, the foremost to sting, and emulous of each other in their prayers for the Corsican despot's success in invading and desolating England!" I presume that the charge against them of peculiar forwardness in this business is not to be rigorously understood, and that no more is meant than that they act in correspondence with the rest of their order. Now, not to urge that these priests may really (with the mass of their countrymen) suppose that England is the aggressor in this war, and may regard their duty to their native land as paramount to gratitude for another—not to insist upon this consideration—I would ask, how can a clergy established and paid by a state, act otherwise in public concerns, than as the state bids them? Do they not everywhere bless and curse, preach and pray, according to the injunctions of that power which maintains them for its own support, just as it does every other species of standing force? Have we any instances, now-a-days, of a priest or a prophet who, like honest Balaam, hesitates to devote a public foe to destruction till he has received a special commission for it? If the French emigrant clergy were justifiable in returning to their posts when the consular republic had been universally acknowledged as one of the regular governments in Europe, (which none, I believe, but a few bigots have disputed), it became a part of their duty to act with respect to the new government as they would have done to the old. They were formerly the advocates for passive obedience in subjects, and they must be so now—they formerly denounced judgments against all the enemies of the *grand monarque*, and they must now do so against those of the *grand consul*. Moreover, they can scarcely be thought simple enough to imagine that prayers dictated from a political cabinet will have any effect in influencing the divine decrees: so that their sentiments of gratitude towards their English friends, need not receive any violent shock from a consciousness of the mischief they are doing us. Heartily do I wish that the French had no stronger arms to assail us with; for though I am not sure that our volunteers will be able to out-fight them, I have no doubt that we have plenty of those who can out-pray them.

Your's, &c.

DAVUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT entering into any discussion on the character of the late Mr. Robinson of Cambridge, I shall only observe, that his Lectures on Nonconformity, which I read many years ago, struck me as a most violent party performance, full of the credulity and malignity which never fail to accompany bigotry, whatever be the side it takes. Among other calumnies, the credit given to the horrid charge against James I. of having caused his eldest son, Prince Henry, to be poisoned, particularly shocked me, as I happened to be furnished with absolute proof that it was totally groundless. In the medical works of Sir Theodore Mayerne is a minute narration of the disease of this prince, which was a putrid fever of three weeks duration; and the treatment of which exhibits the whole range of practice in such cases, as it then existed. The names of the other medical attendants are mentioned, the whole train of symptoms, and the appearances on dissection, are accurately stated, and not a shadow of doubt can remain on the authenticity of the relation.

I must, however, do Mr. Robinson and his brother Nonconformists the justice to say, that they were not the only believers and propagators of this calumny against King James. In Dodsley's Collection of Poems, (vol. iii.) is "An Epistle from Florence, by the Honourable [Horace Walpole,]" which contains a sketch, by no means flattering, of the English kings. That of James I. is highly satirical, and ends with this line—

"Poison'd one son, and t'other sent to Spain."

But Mr. Cole might say of this writer, "The dog was a whig;" and, doubtless, whig-lies may well be matched against tory and jacobite lies.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY permiſſion of the writer, I tranſmit, for inſertion in your reſpectable Miſcellany, a communication with which I have recently been favoured by that well known ſcientific phenomenon, Mr. John Gough. The ingenious eſſay "On the Cauſes of the Variety of the Human Voices," communicated, ſome years ago, by that gentleman, to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, is of courſe well known to a numerous claſs of ſcientific readers, to whom the Memoirs of that once active and flouriſhing inſtitution heretofore preſented a fund of rational amuſement. The theory of uniſons and ſecondary vibrations by which that eſſay ſo ingeniouſly accounts, firſt for the different tones of different inſtruments of the ſame nominal and apparent ſtructure, and thence, by inference and analogy, for the diverſities of tone ſo remarkable in different human voices, muſt have carried its conviction to the mind of every ſcientific muſician and every reflecting obſerver of thoſe characteriſtic varieties which that theory profeſſes to explain. With the ſpeculative theorems of that eſſay the practical obſervations of the enſuing letter are naturally and intimately connected: and the judicious obſervations it contains, receive additional intereſt from the ſource whence they are derived. Cut off, in his earlieſt infancy, from all intercourſe with the world of knowledge and obſervation, through the cuſtomary inlet, the organ of ſight, Mr. Gough has been induced by the co-operation of this privation with his ardent and inſatiable thirſt of ſcience, to cultivate with extreme diligence the ſupplementary faculties of hearing and of touch. The acute perfection to which the latter of theſe has been improved and expanded, has been ſufficiently demonſtrated by the extent to which he has carried his practical reſearches into the minute ſcience of botany; and the exquiſiteneſs of his perceptions in the other kind—the promptitude with which he diſcovers the ſtature of the mereſt ſtranger by the firſt reſoundings of his voice (of which I have myſelf been witneſs), and the facility with which he recognizes the preſence, and diſcriminates the identity of his acquaintance, by merely liſtening to their reſpective breathings, equally illuſtrate the unprecedented degree of improvement to which he has expanded his hearing faculties: ſo that Mr. Gough is, in reality, one of thoſe *demonſtrative inſtances* of the omnipotency of mental energy, who juſtify the apparent hyperbole, with which I occaſionally ſtimulate the perſeverance of my pupils—that where determined effort and enthuſiaſtic diligence are not wanting, the blemiſhes of phyſical nature effectively diſappear, "the blind themſelves are penetrating; and the mute have tongues of fire!"

The communication originated (as will be apparent from the context) from the circumſtance of Mr. Gough's attendance upon my Lecture, "On the Education and Management of the Organs of Voice," during the ſhort courſe of Lectures (eight in number) that I have recently delivered in the town of Kendal "On the Science and Practice of Elocution;" and the ſuggeſtion of the writer is perfectly correct, that his remarks will tend to the improvement of my theory. With that theory, however, thoſe remarks are in perfect conſonance. In a previous Lecture "On the Structure, Phyſiology, and Offices of the Organs of Speech," which Mr. Gough (the remoteneſs of whoſe reſidence interfered with the regularity of his attendance) did not happen to hear, the ſecondary vibrations of the human voice through the whole of the cavities and fibres of the head were expreſsly traced; the reſpective characteriſtic tones were ſpecified, and demonſtrated, in their connexion with the reſpective organs of promulgation and modification, (the *roof*, the *noſtrils*, the *maxillaries*, &c.) and the practical appeal to the collateral evidence of the ſenſe of touch, by the application of the finger to the vibrating fibres of the head, during the ſpecific intonations, was dictated for the confirmation of the fact. Beyond this eſſential member of the animal frame, I confeſs, however, that my reſearches into the ramifications of the organ of voice had never been extended. The obſervations of my correſpondent expand the theory through a ſtill wider circuit; and the extenſion is demonſtratively juſt. The ſuggeſtion of the expanſion of ſonorous power, and conſequent diffuſion of ſound, through a wider circuit, in proportion to the *number* (not *loudneſs*) of the vibrating uniſons, and of the application of the powers of volition to the bringing of the reſpective vibratory fibres into the ſtate of uniſon required, (which may be extended to every deſcription of enunciative effort, as well as to the *theatrical whiſpering* to which it is here applied) will

will, also, be found of most especial importance to all persons whose professional or public duties call for the emphatic exertions of the elocutionary powers. To such persons, therefore, I have no doubt that the discovery will be highly acceptable; and I proceed accordingly, to the quotation of Mr. Gough's letter.

SIR,

"THE spirit of inquiry, and the valuable observations which enriched your lecture on the education of the voice, encourage me to offer a few facts and reflections to your consideration. The naked truth is simply this, I am vain enough to imagine myself able to improve your theory of the power of the human voice; and as the improvement demonstrates the propriety of the rules which you have given to facilitate the attainment of this accomplishment, I have ventured to trouble you with the following thoughts on the subject.

The egress of the voice is generally supposed to be confined to the aperture of the lips; but any person may convince himself, that this notion is ill founded, by a simple experiment. Let him place the tip of his finger upon his breast or the side of his forehead when he is speaking, and the sense of touch will inform him immediately, that the vibrations of the larynx are not restricted to the compass of the windpipe, but extend to the more distant parts of the head and chest, which vibrate in conjunction with the primary organs of voice. In fact the upper moiety of the speaker's body becomes an extensive field of sound, resembling a drum, every member of which vibrates as oft as a stroke is imparted to the parchment covering by the drumstick. Experience shews, that a fixed quantity of percussive force produces sounds, possessing greater or less powers, according as this force is permitted to act upon greater or less portions of vibrating surface. The notes of a clarionet can fill a circle a mile in diameter; but if the reed, or mouth-piece, be made to sound, when disunited from the tube, it cannot be heard at the distance of one hundred yards; though this instrument evidently produces vibrations in the latter instances, which are equal to those it produced in the former.

Let us now substitute the larynx in place of the mouth-piece; also, let the chest, together with the head, represent the trunk of the clarionet; and this easy transition, from art to nature, explains the method whereby the power of the voice is increased: for it discovers the physical causes upon which the secret depends. This method consists chiefly in contracting the upper extremity of the windpipe, so as to make the muscles of the larynx rest strongly upon the breath, during its escape from the lungs. In this manner a quick succession of powerful vibrations is produced; and these impulses pervade the superior moiety of the speaker with a power proportionate to their primitive force. The upper part of his body is then converted into an automatic clarionet; the effect of which, in respect of distance, arises in part from the muscular strength of the larynx; and is derived partly from the magnitude of that portion of his body, which vibrates in company with the primary organs of voice.

I have now compleated the outline of my theory, by enumerating the physical principles which act in conjunction, so as to enlarge the power of the voice. Should the task of comparing my opinion with facts appear worth pursuing, you may easily confirm or refute the theory by making the comparison: for my part, I shall take notice but of one incident of the kind; and this is, the circumstance of powerful whispering, which you mention in your lecture on the education of the voice. Actors differ from other men, as they use their endeavours occasionally to make their whispers intelligible to the multitude. This effort is exacted by the nature of the profession, which requires certain secrets of the drama to be communicated to the audience apparently in the language of secrecy. The person who wishes to acquire this difficult attainment, will, probably, find the accomplishment of his enterprize facilitated by making a proper use of the following facts. First, if a body is forced to vibrate in consequence of its connexion with another already in a state of vibration, the greatest effect will be produced when the two bodies are in unison. Second, the vibratory faculty of the chest may be altered by varying the pressure of the muscles belonging to this part of the human frame; in the same manner that the vibratory faculty is changed in a drum by altering the action of the braces. It follows from these properties of transmitted sound, that the man will whisper with the greatest effect who can put his head and chest into unison with his larynx; when it is in a state of extreme relaxation.

You very justly observe, that the science is yet in its infancy, which teaches the art of giving power to the voice by a judicious management of the vocal organs. Should the preceding attempt advance the infant one step towards maturity, the design of the present letter will be answered."

Middleshaw, I am, &c.
Nov. 3, 1803. JOHN GOUGH.

To the observations of Mr. Gough on the sonorous vibrations of the fibres of the chest, I have only to add, that, since the receipt of his letter, I have tried his hypothesis, by the test which he suggests, both in private experiment and during my public exertions; that, to me at least, those experiments have appeared sufficiently

sufficiently satisfactory; and that the fact thus discovered appears to me an important addition to the means of practical improvement in elocutionary science. If I may be permitted to judge of the success of my own experiments, the application of the suggestion has added at least one more to the manageable varieties and modifications of vocal intonation. Indeed, if the whole of my theory and that of Mr. Gough be not fallacious, this must eventually be the case: as nothing is more clear than that the improvement of any faculty must necessarily depend, in a very considerable degree, upon the accurate comprehension of the instrumentality by which the functions of that faculty are carried on; and as the human voice is not so strictly speaking a single instrument, as a concert of many instruments, whose respective powers and characteristic tones are exceedingly different from each other; and as we have, evidently, the power, by the actions, compressions, tensions, positions, and relaxations of the respective voluntary muscles connected with each and all of these, to direct (partially or intirely) the influential or *secondary vibrations*, that respond to the original impulses of the larynx, through one, or other, or several, or all of these, as occasion, or inclination require, he who best knows the respective portions of this *automatic* band from which the different intonations are to be elicited, will, necessarily, be best enabled to command the correspondent tones, which the several passions, sentiments, and combinations of language may require; and every discovery which extends the just theory of vocal vibrations, extends, accordingly, the practicable powers of elocutionary expression.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. THELWALL.

Lancaster, 15 *Nov.* 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was in some degree surprised at the enquiries made by Mr. Barrett, in p. 400 of your last number, because what he is projecting as a novelty, has been already before the public since the month of April last.

At the end of "An Easy Grammar of Geography by the Rev. J. Goldsmith," will be found a vocabulary of proper names of *places* divided and accented, in the way in which they are usually pronounced. The author of that work consulted some of the most learned men in this country, before it was put to press, who gave it as a decided opinion, that no general rules can be laid down for the pronunciation of certain combinations of letters in the names of places. Thus the *sh*, *sch*, *ch*, to which Mr. B. refers, will in proper names have different powers according to the language of the country, to which the place belongs: in *Rochelle*, for instance, the name of a town in France, the *ch*, must be pronounced as *sh*, and accordingly in the Vocabulary alluded to, it is put "Ro-chèlle (pronounced Ro-shelle)." To take another instance or two from the same work, Brac-ci-à-no, and Ro-mag-na, provinces of Italy; if the *ci*, and the *a*, in the former, and the *g*, in the latter were, or could be, reduced, to English pronunciation, or in other words, if a general rule could be given, there would be no difficulty: but as that is impossible, those words in Goldsmith's Grammar stand as follows, "Brac-ci-à-no (pronounced Bra-"chi-ar-no): Ro-mag-na (pronounced "Ro-m'a-na)." Other instances no less striking might be selected from the same little work, but these are sufficient to show Mr. Barrett, that he is seeking what is not possible to be found. If he refer to Goldsmith's Grammar, he will also see that care has been taken not only to divide the several words into syllables, but also, to lay the accent on the proper syllable, affording at once a sort of standard to the scholar, and, in doubtful cases, to the preceptor also.

Mr. B. says that, as "many respectable persons associate all their geographical knowledge, with names which they have few opportunities of hearing pronounced, and so subject themselves to unmerited ridicule, it cannot be doubted that assistance in this respect, if afforded with tolerable accuracy, would be found particularly useful."

Of this assistance, I have, Sir, shown, the public is already in possession. And I beg leave to remark that the sole cause of the other complaint, viz. that geographical knowledge is almost always confined to names, has originated from the slovenly way in which introductory works of Geography are usually written. In some we meet with a mere collection of names, descriptions of boundaries, and other technical terms, which it is almost impossible for a pupil to commit to memory, and, if learnt, convey to the mind no practical information: in others, there

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is not a ſingle map, which muſt ever be an effectual bar to the attainment of geographical knowledge. The pupil may learn from his book that Portugal is bounded in part by Spain, and in part by the Atlantic, or that the Pyrenees are the boundaries between France and Spain; but if he have no map before him to which he may refer, for the relative poſition which one country bears to another, the memory will be wearied, but the underſtanding cannot be informed.

How far theſe and other defects with which a multitude of what are called "Introductions or Guides to Geography," are chargeable, have been remedied in the little book to which I have referred, the public will judge for themſelves. Mr. Barrett will, in ſome reſpects, at leaſt, find in it, what he conceived were ſtill among the *deſiderata* in this pleaſing and highly uſeful ſcience.

Dec. 13. 1803. I am, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the wiſh expreſſed by EBORACENSIS, I have tranſcribed from my common-place book a few memoranda in regard to *Beer*.

BERE is an Anglo-Saxon word for barley, ſo that we have not far to go for its etymology. Indeed they who are beſt ſkilled in the analogy that exiſts among the languages in the North of Europe, find a ſingular coincidence in the word before us, which is uſed with little variation for the ſame article, among them all. The Germans ſay *bier*; the Danes *biör*.

Tacitus, who knew the forefathers of our anceſtors among their native woods, has left us a curious picture of their manners. He ſays their food was of the ſimpleſt kind; ſuch as wild apples, the fleſh of an animal recently killed, or coagulated milk. Without ſkill in cookery, and without ſeaſoning to ſtimulate the palate, they ate to ſatisfy nature. But, he tells us, they did not *drink* with the ſole view of quenching thirſt; their love of liquor was indulged to particular exceſs: they were careleſs indeed as to its quantity, but not its quality. The Roman author ſays "Their beverage is *a liquor drawn from barley, or from wheat, and*, like the juice of the Grape, *fermented to a ſpirit*. The ſettlers on the banks of the Rhine provide themſelves with wine." (Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum, ſect. 23.) The original words are, "Potui humor ex hordeo aut frumento, in quamdam ſimilitudinem vini corruptus. Proximi ripæ & vinum mercantur."

The Anglo Saxons, as well as all the northern tribes, were addicted to hard drinking, which accounts for the numerous drinking-horns with which the banquets, as they are exhibited in our earlieſt manuſcripts, ſeem much better provided than with plates and diſhes. Among the ancient Germans, ſays Tacitus, it was no diſgrace to be ſitting day and night, carouſing and drinking. And ſuch great drinkers were the Danes who were in England in the time of Edgar, that that monarch not only put down a great number of the alehouſes which then exiſted, but ſuffered one only to be open in each of the villages and ſmall towns, and ordained that pegs or ſtuds ſhould be faſtened in the drinking cups and horns at ſtated diſtances, and that whoſoever ſhould drink beyond his mark ſhould be obnoxious to a ſevere puniſhment.

The brewing veſſel of thoſe times was called *alfath*, from *æl*, ale, and *fæt* a vat: and if we may credit the Laws of Athelſtan (ap. Bromp. c. 19.) was made indifferently of iron, braſs, or lead. The word *vat*, applied by our brewers at the preſent day, is, I believe, the only inſtance where the Saxon word is ſtill uſed.

The Laws of Ina king of Weſſex, in the year 728, mention both *ale* and *alehouſes*: though the firſt aſſize was not fixed till the famous ſtatute of the fifty firſt of Henry the 3d.

Although the brewers of London were not incorporated as a company till the time of Henry the 6th, 1438, they occur as a fraternity among the Rolls of Parliament conſiderably ſooner, and are called the *Bere-brewers*.

From the patents in the Record Office at the Tower, it appears that in the firſt year of Edward the 4th the ſuperviſorſhip of the bere-brewers throughout the kingdom was beſtowed by the king on John Deveniſhe and others; and that their fee was a half-penny of ſilver upon every barrel. In the 5th of the ſame king this office was granted, for their lives, to Richard Bele, Robert Oldum and John Gyles. And in his 11th year we have a patent appointing 'John Gyles, William Gull, and John Nicholl, *ſcrutatores et ſuperviſores de lez Beerebrewers London*.' That the export trade exiſted ſoon after, we have full proof, ſince in 1492, Henry the 7th granted licenſe to a Fleming to export

export fifty tons of *ale called* BEER. Whether we are to underſtand, by this ſingular expreſſion, that ale and beer were then diſtinguiſhed as at preſent, on account of the larger portion of hops with which the latter is ſupplied, ſeems doubtful.

In the Domeſday Survey, beer, brewers, malt and brewing, frequently occur; and in one of the inquiſitions it is ſtated *braziabat cujuſcunque uxor, x*[d]. that is, that, "from every man whoſe wife brewed, the ſuperior lord received ten pence:" but I have found no mention of any thing which an antiquary could interpret *hops*. I have ſeen many books of receipts and payments, belonging to the religious of the middle ages, but do not recollect a ſingle inſtance of their uſe. The Northumberland Houſhold-book, however, from 1512 to 1525 has a particular mention of *hops for brewing*, which ſeems to contradict the old received account, that hops and hereſy came into England in the ſame reign: ſee Baker's Chronicle, among the caſualties of Henry the 8th's reign, *viz.*

"About the 15th of Henry viii. it happened that diverſe things were brought into England, whereupon this rhime was made:

Turkies, Carps, *Hopps*, Piccarell and *Beere*,
Came into England all in one Year."

This perhaps may relate only to the cultivation of *hops*, when they were firſt planted in England, though the produce might be imported before from Flanders.

The brewing of beer, however, is the ſubject of an entire ſection in the book I have juſt mentioned, an extract from which, as a few copies of the work were printed only by the duke of Northumberland, may be acceptable.

"*A Brewyng at Wreſill.*

Fyrſte, paide at Wreſill for vi. quarters of malte aftir v[s]. the quartir xxx[s].

Item paide for vi lb. of Hopps for the ſaide brewynge aftir 1[d] ob. the lb. ix[d].

Item paide for v ſcore Faggites for the ſaide brewynge aftir v Faggotts 1[d]. ande after ii[s]. the C.—xx[d].

Summa,—xxxij[s]. v[d].

Whereof is made xii hoggeſhedes of beyr; every hogeſhede contenyng xlviii gallons which is in all ccccliii xxxvj gall. aftir ob. qu. the gall. Save iii[s]. vii[d]. les at all—xxxii[s]. v[d]."

Wreſill was one of the duke of Northumberland's caſtles, ſituated in Yorkſhire, which loſt its ſplendor in the civil wars.

Such, Mr. Editor, is all the information I can at preſent afford your correſpondent: unleſs a remark or two upon the price of beer at different periods, be added.

At a dinner of the Salters' Company, in 1506, a kilderkin of ale coſt 2s. 3*d*.

Among the diſburſements of the Priory of St. Mary Huntingdon toward the cloſe of Henry the 8th's reign we have

	s.	d.
"*Item*, for a doz. and a half of good ale, agenſt the comyng of the viſitors of our religion	2	3
"*Item*, for 10 doz. and ½ of good ale, agenſt the viſitation of my Lord of Lyncoln."	15	9

At a dinner of the Stationers' Company July 5, 1558, a barrel of beer had got up to 4s. 8d.; and in an inventory of the Stock in Trade belonging to the Mouth Tavern, Biſhopſgate, 1612, we find "Two duſſen and 8 bottles of ale reckoned at no leſs than 5s. 8d.

I wiſh your correſpondent ſucceſs in his reſearches, and am, Mr. Editor, his and your obedient Servant,

A PORTER-DRINKER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is rather ſurpriſing, conſidering the early attention which muſt have been paid to the productions of Nature, that our knowledge on this ſubject ſhould ſtill be in many inſtances very ſuperficial and imperfect. A thorough acquaintance with the ſtructure or compoſition of natural bodies requires much laborious inveſtigation, and muſt long, perhaps to the end of the world, continue defective; but the hiſtory of the more ſenſible qualities of animals, vegetables, or minerals, and of the various circumſtances attending them, which requires only attentive obſervation, it might have been preſumed would have rapidly improved, and readily diſentangled itſelf from any errors which might have been adopted in its infancy. That this has been the caſe in a great degree, cannot be denied; ſome of the many falſities reſpecting different ſubjects of natural hiſtory which formerly paſſed current, have appeared too extravagant for modern credulity, ſuch as the ancient accounts of the *Dragon*, *Phœnix*, *Unicorn*, *Mermaid*, and other fictitious animals, whoſe exiſtence, had it been real, muſt have been long ſince aſcertained; the *Lynx* and the *Salamander* have been found wholly devoid of the wonderful qualities aſcribed to them, and the ſtory reſpecting

respecting the *Pelican* may be pronounced a wilful misrepresentation. But if these accounts have at length been discarded, we are not without modern wonders of a very similar nature; it is not many years since astonishment was excited by the descriptions given of the *Barnacle Goose*, the *Agnus Scythicus*, or Plant-animal, and of that enormous mass of animal materials the *Kraken*. The Barnacle Goose is a large sea-fowl, which it was asserted, was produced, not from the egg of its own species, like all other birds, but from a small shell-fish of the multivalve kind. Da Costa in his Natural History of British Shells, noticing this strange conceit, believed not only by the commonality, but even by learned naturalists, gives an instance in our countryman Gerard: he firmly believed it, by facts which he says came within his own knowledge, and after reciting the story in a circumstantial manner, gravely ends his narrative in the following words, "for the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it please them to repair unto me, and I shall satisfie them by the testimonie of good witnesses;" but though firmly believed by great numbers, the story is now well known to be totally unfounded. The Agnus Scythicus, or Plant-animal, was said to grow in Tartary. It was produced from a seed resembling that of the melon, and grew to about the height of three feet, having feet, hoofs, ears, and the whole head excepting horns, resembling a Lamb. When wounded, a liquor oozed out like blood, and it lived as long as there was grass or herbage around it; but when these were consumed, it wasted and died. The wolves were very fond of it, &c. Two or three naturalists have written seriously on this subject; the creature has been shown in different museums; and a figure of it is given in one of the early volumes of the Philosophical Transactions. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the inquiries of travellers concerning it have been fruitless. The Kraken has been described as an animal of a crab-like form; its back or upper part, when it rises in the water, being at least a mile and a half in circumference, and its horns sometimes appearing as high and large as the masts of middle-sized vessels. It has been supposed that if it were to take the largest man of war in its arms or claws, it would pull it down to the bottom. The supposed existence of this creature rests on the authority of Bishop Pontoppidon, as, since his time, no further particulars have been obtained, except an account which appeared in the newspapers of August 1786, the authenticity of which is very doubtful.

In some instances, the love of wonder has engrafted on real peculiarities much imaginary singularity, as in the accounts which have been given of the *Camelion*, the *Cookoo*, the *Elephant*, and the fascinating power ascribed to *Serpents*. We are by no means to discard such accounts as unworthy of examination because they contain a large portion of the marvellous; for though an apparent departure from the usual œconomy of nature should excite our caution, it will by no means warrant a hasty conclusion that it cannot be true; so far as competent testimony or fair reasoning leads us we ought willingly to go, but the moment these guides forsake us, we should stop, and consider whether it is not better to suspend our judgment than to risk adopting an error. Had these principles been adhered to, the animals just mentioned would probably not have acquired so much celebrity.—Let us examine their pretensions to it. The *Camelion* was said to live on air; but on dissection of some of them, their stomachs have been found full of small insects. Another quality ascribed to this creature was that of changing at pleasure the colour of its coat instantaneously: this, however, is only true in a very limited degree; they certainly have the power of dilating and contracting their skin, which may cause some alteration in its hue, as may also removal from sunshine to shade; it may likewise assume a different appearance when the creature is irritated or frighted, as we see in the fleshy appendage of a Turkeys neck, and even in some degree in the human countenance, but beyond this it appears not to possess any peculiar qualities. Of the *Cookoo* we are told, that when the breeding season arrives, it seeks for the nest of a Yellow Hammer, a Hedge Sparrow, or other small bird, and taking a proper opportunity of the absence of the legal proprietor, it devours or destroys the eggs it finds, and lays one of its own in their room, which is hatched by the bird to whom the nest belonged, who rears the young Cookoo as its own offspring: other accounts include more extraordinary circumstances, but they are so contrary to all that is known of other species of the feathered tribe, that, notwithstanding they have of late been attested by some respectable authorities, I cannot avoid suspecting that when we are in possession of more

more full and decisive evidence on the subject, some of the particulars will be found erroneous. The *Elephant*, it was asserted, would never couple in a state of domesticity. This was ascribed to the most elevated sentiments, which, could they be proved, would indeed place this animal far above the level of the common nature of brutes. Buffon observes, "that to be agitated by the most ardent desires and to deny themselves the satisfaction of enjoying them; to love furiously and preserve modesty, are perhaps the last efforts of human virtue; which in this majestic animal are all suggested by instinct. Enraged that he cannot gratify his desires without witnesses, his fury, stronger than his passion, destroys the effects of the latter, provokes at the same time his anger, and is the cause that, in these instants, the Elephant is more dangerous than any other wild animal." The British dominions in India contain thousands of living witnesses to the falsity of this account.—The fascinating power ascribed to the Rattle Snake and other *Serpents*, was said not only to affect Hares, Squirrels, Partridges and the like, in such a manner as to make them run directly into their mouths, but even to extend its influence to the human species. The inquiries of Dr. Barton, and Mr. Rittenhouse in America, where there must be the best opportunities for ascertaining the fact, have, however, shown that this extraordinary circumstance may be resolved into the expressions of fear common to most small animals when their own life or that of their young is in danger.

There are other accounts which cannot be called exaggerations, for, having been built on a false foundation, they are found to be wholly erroneous. Of this kind is the opinion which was very commonly entertained previous to the discovery of the analogy between lightning and the electric fluid, of the fall of *Thunder-bolts*. The form or substance of this body, which was supposed to be generated in the air during thunder-storms, and to be the instrument of the mischief they sometimes occasion, was wholly undetermined, though, from the great number of thunder-storms which have happened since the creation, it might have been supposed they could not be very scarce in any country. Some years ago I was shown, by a collector of natural curiosities, several stones which he affirmed were thunder-bolts, though they evidently were nothing more than common black flints which happened to be merely similar in form, and of which many more might have been readily found in almost any of our chalk-pits. This reputed concretion of lightning, or caput mortuum of the explosion, or whatever else it was conceived to be, was not, however, always a flinty substance; the Philosophical Transactions for 1738 contain an account of a small ball of sulphur found after a storm in the Isle of Wight, and supposed to have been generated in the air. But we well know the discharge of a thunder-cloud has no tendency to form such bodies, and that if it had, they must have been very frequently found and consequently well known to us.

The opinion of the *petrifaction of Water*, appears equally unfounded with the foregoing, although some years since it was adopted by naturalists, and is still current in those parts of England where Stalactites and other sparry concretions are found. Dr. Plott (in his History of Oxfordshire) speaking of Stalactites, says, that the very body of the water is turned into stone as it drops down from the rocks. It does not require an acquaintance with modern experiments on the composition or decomposition of water, to be convinced that an unconfined fluid cannot be petrified, and that, though water is the vehicle in forming sparry concretions and incrustations, it does not enter into their composition in a greater degree than into that of most other mineral substances. The petrifying quality ascribed to the water of Lough-neagh lake in Ireland, arose entirely from the circumstance of considerable quantities of fossil wood having been found on the shores of it; but that the water itself contains no such quality, has been fully proved by experiments made for the purpose.

In some instances, the improbability of the asserted fact justly excites doubts respecting it, although it may be of a nature which renders it very difficult to ascertain the truth; such is the opinion of no venemous animal living in Ireland; which implies the improbable circumstance of something in the soil or climate of that island so essentially different from this country, that animals which feel no inconvenience here could not exist there. We are far from certain that even of the few venemous animals of this country there are none in the interior part of Ireland: but even if this is really the case, it may be merely the consequence of its being an island, and there may be others equally fortunate in this respect; nor

nor can it be expected that the naturalists of Ireland will ever attempt to determine the point by the importation of such animals; it would be folly to risk the introduction of a dangerous race of creatures, merely to refute an assertion so highly improbable.

Still more contrary to all probability are the accounts of *Toads* being found completely inclosed in masses of stone. That an animal to whom motion, respiration, and digestion are natural, should be capable of living in a situation which effectually precludes the exercise of these functions, not merely for a few hours, but for years, hundreds of years, or even thousands of years (for to so distant a period must we refer the formation of many kinds of stone) is a circumstance which must surely startle credulity itself, and cause us to hesitate in admitting its possibility on any thing short of the most full and competent testimony. I am aware that accounts of this kind are numerous, and that most of the persons who have given them appear to have had no doubts of what they related. The late learned and accute Mr. Wakefield asserted in your Magazine, that "the fact is unquestionable:" but with the highest respect for such distinguished authority, I am still inclined to think otherwise. That life should continue in any animal without the accession of nourishment, during such an immense period of time, is in the highest degree improbable. Lizards, snakes, and some insects will live a very considerable time without food; in the course of a few weeks, however, the want of nourishment is generally apparent, by the creature becoming thinner and less vigorous; I have seen Toads experience the same effect from a few days confinement without food. Mr. H. Baker (Philosophical Transactions 1740) has given an account of a common House-Beetle which he kept three years without food, and which the whole time appeared strong and vigorous (except that in cold weather it seemed more torpid) but though it appeared to be kept alive merely by air, Mr. Baker had no doubt that in its natural state it eats more solid food. That the Toad when at liberty feeds on small insects, I have had positive evidence, as well as that fresh air is necessary for its respiration; and surely no one will suppose that it can so materially differ from all other animals as not to require food or air; consequently it must be impossible for it to continue to exercise the usual functions of an animal in a situation where it is effectually deprived of these essentials. The only supposition then, which can give any degree of probability to such accounts is, that the animal may almost immediately after its inclosure fall into such a complete state of torpidity as to render air or nourishment unnecessary during an immense period of time. It is contrary to all our knowledge of animal nature to admit this supposition; for a total suspension of respiration and circulation implies, or at least must soon produce, an extinction of the vital principle; and if these powers were not completely stopt, there must be a consumption of air and substance from which in so great a length of time death would as certainly ensue: nor is it probable that the creature should be suddenly awaked out of such a profound torpidity, and, on the stone being cleft, immediately resume faculties which had lain dormant hundreds of years; yet most of the accounts relate that on the stone being broken, the animal crawled about and appeared to have suffered little inconvenience from its imprisonment, though if you take a Bat or other animal which usually passes the winter in a torpid state, from its retreat, it will for a considerable time exhibit little signs of life, and will in general require many days and the application of warmth to enable it to resume its natural faculties. On the whole, there is great reason to believe this wonderful story has arisen entirely from inattention. The Toad hides itself during the winter in holes and crevices, and the breaking of a stone may have often disturbed its retreat and given rise to a hasty conclusion that it came out of the stone: the accounts have generally been taken from labourers and ignorant persons, who prefer relating a wonder to examining into its reality.

Some other opinions, which probably, on examination, will be found erroneous, appear more within the reach of attentive observation, and consequently may be more easily determined: excuse me if I mention as an instance of this kind the relation of the *Porcupine* shooting or darting its quills at its assailants. That the creature possesses an excellent defence by erecting its quills, must be admitted; but the pretended power would destroy this advantage, as by irritation it might be provoked to discharge all its darts, and thus would become a most defenceless creature indeed, in which state it must remain exposed to all attacks, for it cannot be supposed that these strong quills would be very speedily renovated. Upon examining

examining the animal, there appears no ground for believing, that it can voluntarily discharge its quills; and it has been justly observed, that it is no more probable, than that an enraged turkey-cock should shoot its feathers.

The accounts of female birds of different species putting out, in advanced age, the plumage of the male, naturally excite suspicion; there are, however, some accounts of this circumstance, which appear so well authenticated, that they demand attention, if they do not positively establish the fact. It must, however, be remembered, that the transformation is merely in outward appearance, the sex of the bird remaining (as might be expected) precisely as before.

The opinion which has been very commonly entertained even by many highly respectable naturalists, that all the shells, bones, fragments of marine animals, impressions of plants, and other adventitious matters, found buried in the earth, at all known depths, are remains of the Universal Deluge, is of a nature that its probability may be decided by judicious observation, and I believe will be found wholly untenable: but I must defer some remarks on this and other similar opinions to a future opportunity.

J. J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* STATE *of the* WEATHER *in* GREENLAND *and* TERRA LABRADOR, *between the* YEARS 1790 *and* 1801.*

THESE observations may serve to confirm, elucidate, or render more complete, the information to be found relative to the climate and weather of these northern countries, to be found in several well-known Travels, and particularly in Cranz's History of Greenland.

The Moravian Brethren have now three communities, or missionary settlements, in Greenland:—1. New Herrnhut, built on the Balsriviere, on a peninsula not far from the Danish colony Godhaab, in 64° 14′ north latitude, and founded in 1733.—2. Lichtenfels in the Fischerfiorde, eighteen miles farther south, on an island four miles in circumference, founded in 1758.—3. Lichtenau, in South Greenland, in sixty-one degrees and a few minutes north latitude, on the bay of Agdluit. This settlement has existed since the year 1774.

The peninsula which is known by the name of Terra Labrador, extends from the fifty-second to the sixty-first degree of north latitude, so that the most northerly point of Labrador lies nearly under the same latitude as Cape Farewell, the most southern part of Greenland. Some members of the Moravian Brotherhood having discovered, in 1752 and 1764, that the Greenlanders and Eskimaux Indians were but one nation, and that they spoke a similar language, they gradually formed among the latter (whose dwellings are scattered over a coast about seven hundred miles in length,) the following missionary stations and communities:—1. Nain, in 1771, situated in 56° 55′ of north latitude.—2. Another on the island Kivallek, to the north of Nain, on a narrow gulf, which the Eskimaux call Okkak, i. e. Tongue.—3. Hoffenthal, in 1782. This missionary settlement is the most southern on the coast, and Okkak the most northern, lying nearly under the fifty-eighth degree of north latitude.

On the 21st of January, in 1790, the thermometer rose at Lichtenfels, in Greenland, five degrees above the freezing-point, though for some time previous the cold had been very severe; the thermometer having, on the 19th of December, 1789, fallen eighteen degrees below the freezing-point: but in a few days it again became cold. In the beginning of August there were a couple of excessively hot days at Lichtenau, and it was impossible to remain out of doors on account of the immense swarms of flies. Immediately after the 19th of September, the ground in the neighbourhood of New Herrnhut was entirely covered with snow, and winter already set in.

During this winter there was much snow in Labrador, accompanied with intense frost, so that the thermometer of Fahrenheit frequently stood at from thirty to thirty-five degrees below 0; and at Hoffenthal, on the 6th of January, even at forty degrees. The bay near Nain was not free from ice till the beginning of July.—On the 2d of August, there was much lightning in the night at Hoffenthal.—The Eskimaux, to whom this was rather an unusual phenomenon, awakened the Missionaries, supposing that the house was on fire.

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* Extracted from the MS. Journals of the Moravian Missionaries.

1791.—On the 6th of May, the weather was still so cold at New Herrnhut, that a Greenland boy, who had gone out a short distance, was nearly frozen to death, and it was found necessary to carry him home. So late as the 14th of May, the ground was covered with a considerable quantity of snow, and the cold continued settled. With the exception of a few days, the weather was rough and cold, and as much snow as in the middle of winter. In June it rained almost continually, till the 15th; but after the 17th, the weather became clear and warm: on the 1st of July, however, the frost returned with such violence, that some messengers, who had come to Herrnhut upon business, could not leave that place. On the 3d of November, the weather was as fine and mild as in summer, and very little snow fell about this time. The Greenlanders daily brought home with them whole sacks-full of berries from a high mountain at the distance of six miles.

In the garden of the Missionaries, at Okkak, the snow lay so late as the end of May, from nine to ten feet deep; and they were obliged to shovel it from a part of their garden, to enable them to sow some seeds. On one side of the church it was still twenty feet high on the 17th of June; and pressed so strongly against it, as to force the walls out of the perpendicular. Never before had the Missionaries been so deeply buried under the snow, as during this year. They could not find an opportunity to sow their garden earlier than the 24th of June, and two days after, the ground was again covered with a deep fall of snow. The ice on the shore continued till the 16th of July, when it suddenly disappeared in *one* night. In Nain, likewise, the weather in June was still wintry; and so late as the 2d of July, the Eskimaux Indians caught five seals on the ice, and drove about upon it with their sledges; but on the following day the ice broke, and on the 5th of July the first kayeks were launched into the sea.

At Lichtenau, in the year 1792, the 2d of May was a very warm day, and the sheep were driven out to the pastures. On the 14th the Missionaries sowed their garden.

On the 30th of December, the thermometer of Reaumur was at Herrnhut so low as — 15½ degrees, and the cold excessively severe. In January, the weather was as mild as had ever been remembered there at that season. The thermometer generally stood above the freezing-point. At the beginning of February, the frost set in.—On the 3d, the thermometer was at — 16 degrees, and on the 5th, at — 23 degrees of Fahrenheit. About the middle of July, the heat was so great, that the thermometer of Fahrenheit rose to + 9[illegible] degrees.

1793.—On the 3d of February, and the days immediately following, the thermometer stood, at New Herrnhut, at — 19 degrees; and on the 24th of March, at — 23 degrees Reaumur.—About the end of May, it snowed so violently, as to prevent some of the meetings for divine service, which are usually held about the time of Pentecost.

On the 8th of February, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fell so low as — 34 degrees at Hoffenthal; and the frost was so cutting, that for several days the Missionaries were unable to stir out of doors.

1794.—On the 11th of February, the degree of cold at New Herrnhut was — 21 degrees of Reaumur. A Greenlander and his two sons were under the necessity of passing the whole night among the ice in the sea: they returned home, however, safe the next morning. On the 10th of December, the cold at the same place was eighteen degrees of Reaumur. In the morning, the Missionaries found the water frozen in the tea kettles on the stove, although a large fire had been kept up in it on the preceding evening. About Christmas, the weather was very mild in Greenland. In Lichtenau, the heat in the hall where the congregation met for divine service, was so great, as to be very disagreeable, and even almost intolerable.

In Labrador, the winter-months of this year do not seem to have been distinguished by any thing extraordinary.

1795.—On the 8th of January, there arose suddenly at New Herrnhut a strong south east wind, which was as warm as if it blew out of an oven. At the same time it rained with such violence, that the water rushed into the house. On the 10th, this storm increased to a dreadful hurricane, which threw down the storehouse of the Greenlanders, and threatened the ruin of the dwelling of the Missionaries, which was much out of repair.—At Lichtenfels, likewise, there arose, on the 16th of January, a storm from the south-east, which lasted the whole day, and was so violent, that the oldest of the Greenlanders and Europeans did not remember ever to have seen the like of it.—And for some time after, the weather likewise continued still very mild, and frequently

ly even warm. On the whole, the Missionaries had never before enjoyed so mild a winter in Greenland.—(In Europe, on the contrary, this winter was extraordinarily severe.) The 24th and 25th of June were distinguished by almost continual storms, with vivid flashes of lightning and very loud claps of thunder.—As this is very unusual in that country, (for, at least in North Greenland, the lightning is generally seen without hearing any accompanying clap of thunder,) the Greenlanders were very much terrified, and remained in their tents. On the 7th of July, there was likewise a violent storm at New Herrnhut, where the clap frequently immediately succeeded the flash, with a most dreadful repercussion among the high mountains, from which large fragments of rock were precipitated into the sea.

In Labrador, there was finer weather during the whole of the latter half of January, than the oldest inhabitant in Nain remembered to have seen at this season of the year: every day, sun-shine, without wind, and the cold very moderate. In the night of the 4th and 5th of August, there was a very violent thunder-storm, accompanied with much rain.

1796.—On the 14th of June, the Missionaries at Lichtenfels finished their spring-work in the garden; while on the outside of the garden-wall the snow still lay some fathoms deep. At New Herrnhut they had already, on the 27th of May, sown a part of their garden with turnips. But this crop was afterwards entirely destroyed by the severity of the frost; so that they had to do this work over again about the middle of June. Towards the end of July, the weather was so warm at Lichtenau, and the flies so numerous, that it was almost impossible to remain out of doors, and it was found necessary to keep the sheep all day under cover. In the middle of August, there was at Lichtenau a storm, with snow and rain, and then they heard the thunder, but could not see any lightning. On the 10th of November, the air was so dense, without, however, either snow or rain, that the morning-service and the school could not be attended. About noon it was still so dark, that the Missionaries were obliged to have a lamp burning on the table at dinner. About the end of November, the weather was very mild at New Herrnhut, with much rain, as in spring. The snow began to decrease, and the rivulets to flow in their usual channels. On the 14th of December, the air was as warm at New Herrnhut, as if it had come out of an oven. The inhabitants considered this as the forerunner of a storm, which accordingly soon after suddenly arose, and raged with such violence and impetuosity, that the house of the Missionaries was shaken to the foundation.

In Labrador, the cold was extraordinarily severe, during the whole of January, and the thermometer of Fahrenheit generally stood at betwixt — 15 and — 28 degrees. Towards the end of July, the heat became almost intolerable. The thermometer rose to + 85 degrees. At the end of August, the summer suddenly closed with a violent thunder-storm. The weather, however, became changeable again in September, and continued so till the month of December.

1797.—About the beginning of April, the thermometer was twenty degrees below the freezing-point. On the 2d of August, there was a violent thunder-storm at Lichtenfels, accompanied with much rain; and the sky was so obscured, that the Missionaries were obliged to use a lamp at noon. About the beginning of September, the severe frosts at night obliged the Missionaries to hasten the harvesting of the produce of their garden.—Besides the usual crops, turnips and cole, they had planted some potatoes, which grew larger this time than those they had tried before. The captain of an English ship had furnished them with a small quantity of this root, which is a great rarity there. Two of them they set in a pot placed in the warm room, where they grew till the weather permitted their being transplanted into the garden. The produce was eighty-seven potatoes, the largest of which were of the size of a hen's egg.

In Labrador, the cold was so severe in January, that at Okkak the thermometer stood at — 36 degrees of Fahrenheit, and continued so during the whole of the month of February. In this most northerly place the heat was likewise greater this year; the thermometer rising as high as + 76 degrees of Fahrenheit.

1798.—In Greenland, the winter of 1798-9 was very mild, and not distinguished by much stormy weather. But in June 1798, there was frequently much boisterous and cold weather, accompanied with snow. Even in the most southerly community, Lichtenau, it snowed on the 21st,

21st, the longest day of the year, from early in the morning till noon.

In Terra Labrador, a very severe frost prevailed during the first months of the year. The thermometer fell at Okkak to — 30 degrees of Fahrenheit; and at Nain, so late as the 2d of May, to — 23 degrees. There happened, likewise, such a fall of snow, that at Okkak it drifted from the mountains around the houses to the height of twenty feet, and was heaped up about the church as high as the roof. A European woman having died, they were obliged to deposit the body among the snow, not being able to bury it till spring. This year the summer was not indeed so warm as the preceding; the thermometer of Fahrenheit, however, rose once at Nain higher than seventy degrees. But there suddenly ensued a very great change: in the short space of half an hour, it fell more than thirty degrees; and on the following day the sea was covered with a thin coat of new ice.

1799.—In the winter-months at the end of this year, the weather was uncommonly mild in Greenland. At Lichtenau and other places, the thermometer stood in December for the most part a few degrees above the freezing point. There fell likewise but little snow.

In Labrador, the summer was mostly stormy and wintry. On the 10th of June the snow fell a quarter of an ell deep; and the bay near Nain was not quite free from ice till towards the end of that month.—The frost destroyed almost all the potatoes. In Okkak the snow began to thaw on the ground; but immediately after, it snowed again; and on the 24th of May, two Eskimaux Indians arrived, who had travelled with their sledges on the ice. Towards the end of June, it again froze so hard, that the whole of the bay near Okkak was covered with a thin coating of ice in one night. Many of the garden-plants were destroyed by the frost, and the greatest part of what was left was devoured by the mice and birds. On the 11th of August, the whole of the coast near Okkak, and the sea, as far as it could be thence discerned, was still covered with ice. During the winter-months, the weather was mild. On the 12th of November, a very remarkable phenomenon, which very much terrified the Eskimaux, was seen at Nain and Hoffenthal. About break of day, a great number of fire-balls, some of which seemed to be half an ell in diameter, descended in every direction towards the earth. This phenomenon was likewise observed about the same time at New Herrnhut, and Lichtenau, in Greenland, (at a distance of about one hundred miles;) from which circumstance some conjecture may be made relative to the height of the region where these meteors were formed.

1800.—In the beginning of this year, the weather continued still uncommonly mild. Neither is any mention made of severe frost or snow in the Journals of the Labrador Missionaries. Very little snow fell in Greenland the whole winter. It thawed so early, that in January the earth was already as dry as otherwise in summer, and that the sheep found their daily food out of doors. In the northern parts of Europe, on the contrary, a very severe frost prevailed about the same time, with a deep snow, which lay a long time on the ground. The summer of this year must likewise have been unpropitious in Greenland, for the turnips sown in the garden at New Herrnhut were very small. They were pulled, or rather dug up with much trouble on the 24th of September, and following days; the earth being already frozen, and covered with deep snow.

1801.—From the 14th of January, the cold continued to increase in Greenland. In the meeting hall, at New Herrnhut, the organ was wholly covered with a thick rime, so that it could not be played; which had never happened before. Several old Greenlanders remarked, when, after the middle of April, the frost and snow still continued, that it seemed as if their country became worse and worse; for when formerly the Sun was so high as at this season, the air had been milder, and little snow; but now, every returning spring, it seemed as if the frosty weather would never cease.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Rely upon your impartiality for the insertion of a few cursory observations on a letter signed ŒDIPUS in your last, the writer of which appears to have so much good sense, as would have led one to have expected from him, a little more candour.

With regard to Tallyrand, the worst that can be said of him will be readily believed, by all who are in the least acquainted with the History of the French revolution,

revolution. But why is the virtuous and respectable body of its clergy, with which he has ever since been in direct opposition, to be branded with the infamy of an apostate member, and who had even long since ceased to be so at all? Tallyrand has uniformly sacrificed his principles, if ever he had any, to his interest, that he should persist in so doing, it is but reasonable to expect: the great body of the French clergy have as uniformly sacrificed their interest to their principles; that they should continue so to do, it is likewise as fair to expect. What have they then in common; and how uncandid is it to assert, upon mere surmise, that at this juncture they are vying with each other in giving the only proof of ingratitude towards this country that is in their power?

Of what is passing in France, it is not easy, even for those who have correspondents there, to obtain any very exact intelligence. I will however venture to assert, that I have better grounds for contradicting such a position, than Oedipus can have for affirming it. That the constitutional clergy, who never saw England, may be echoing the prayers for, and prayers of, the Chief Consul, is very probable; they are particularly favoured by him, and owe this country no more gratitude than he does. It is, however, very unfortunate for those I mean to defend, that the artful manner, in which Bonaparte has confounded them together, should involve them all in the same disgrace; for many do not know, and many affect not to know, that there is any difference between them.

Permit me, Sir, for the information of the candid among your readers, to assert that there is a very essential one; all the difference between time serving men, and those of inflexible integrity. Of those who were protected in this country; some, justly doubting the arch-hypocrite's views, still remain here; some are still persecuted by him at home; many are unemployed, some from choice, some from necessity; and of those who are employed, most, if not all, unpaid. Oedipus speaks of the manner in which they left their country, when after three years of the most virulent persecution that ever disgraced humanity, they were, for their unshaken fidelity to their principles, at length driven from it, as if they had been criminals fleeing from its justice! This is wilful misrepresentation. On their conduct while they remained in this country, a ten years exile! calumny itself has not been able to fasten any imputation; it was uniformly regular and exemplary, and such as justified to the fullest extent the protection afforded them: that they should all at once have abandoned their principles, and become the vipers your correspondent so lightly and so insidiously styles them, it requires better authority to prove; for it is the property of virtue, I mean that solid kind of virtue which has religion for its basis, to be consistent.

Observing in your last the name of La Reveillere L'Epaux, reminds me of him, that when a private individual at Angiers, where he resided, he was considered as a peaceable man, of gentle and pleasant manners, and in general well-beloved. The revolution arrived, and whirled him, with other rubbish, to the dignity of one of its directors. In this elevation he grew giddy, as might be expected, and became the founder of a new sect, which he called *Les Philoanthropes*, and the French, according to their usual custom of jesting upon every thing, *Les Filous en troupes*, or The pick-pockets in a troop. As the prophet or apostle, or what you please, of this new religion, he thought it peculiarly incumbent on him, his heart partaking the disorder of his head, to persecute the old. Some particular instructions on this subject, publicly addrest to all the departments, bearing the name of the Executive Directory, but of which L'Epaux has the chief honour, prove his talents for the office, and how much philosophers, who have been inveighing so long against intolerance, can improve upon the practice, have these remarkable expressions; speaking of what he calls the *Fanaticks*, he says, "Desolez leur patience, enveloppez les de votre Surveillance; qu'elle les inquiet le jour; qu'elle les trouble le nuit; ne leurs donnez pas un moment de relache; que sans vous voir ils vous sentent partout a chaque instant!" Those instructions are dated in the month of Frimaire in the 4th year of the Indivisible Republic. I do not attempt a translation, being diffident of my abilities, to do justice to the energy of philosophical intolerance.

Your's, &c.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the results of the late Act for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the House of Commons, of which no more were taken off than supplied the Members of both Houses, and certain Officers of State, we propose to present the whole of those results to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine. We have begun this interesting series with the Observations on the Returns, the value of which will be apparent; and after these observations we shall insert the summary of every county, containing the totals of every hundred, and of every market-town.

The Public will duly appreciate the worth and importance of this article, and we presume none of our Readers will consider two or three pages, upon so interesting a subject, in every Number, during the next two years, as misapplied.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Broxton	2,358	2,5[illegible]0	6,321	6,743	4,503	909	13,064
Bucklow	4,958	5,611	14,178	14,590	8,570	4,782	28,768
Eddisbury	2,896	3,317	8,837	9,014	4,137	1,357	17,851
Macclesfield	10,067	10,782	27,706	28,731	6,997	42,769	56,437
Nantwich	3,218	3,547	8,653	8,984	6,038	2,303	17,637
Northwich	4,425	4,727	11,454	12,001	4,286	3,728	23,455
Wirrall	2,025	2,103	5,139	5,605	3,870	941	10,744
CITY OF							
Chester	3,109	3,427	6,492	8,560	402	2,149	15,052
TOWN OF							
Macclesfield	1,426	1,509	3,979	4,764	220	8,509	8,743
	34,482	37,613	92,759	98,992	38,825	67,447	191,751

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

HUNDRED OF							
East	3,847	4,647	11,201	11,752	8,422	1,842	22,953
Kirriar	5,598	6,506	14,565	16,693	4,247	3,012	31,258
Lesnewth	1,063	1,210	2,701	2,953	1,911	489	5,654
Penwith	7,355	8,875	20,313	21,913	6,994	8,362	42,226
Powder	6,266	7,614	17,245	19,189	5,423	3,450	36,434
Pydar	3,104	3,372	8,095	8,530	4,624	1,812	16,625
Stratton	1,132	1,224	2,995	3,262	2,730	529	6,257
Trigg	1,541	1,742	4,250	4,514	2,644	2,446	8,764
West	2,312	2,590	6,396	6,535	5,552	1,842	12,931
TOWN OF							
Launceston	223	313	641	842	65	420	1,483
Falmouth	465	947	1,466	2,218	25	626	3,684
	32,906	39,040	89,868	98,401	42,687	24,870	188,269

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Allerdale Ward above Darwent	5,791	6,444	13,397	15,612	4,555	4,800	29,009
Do. below Darwent	3,750	4,183	8,536	9,927	5,178	2,587	18,463
Cumberland Ward	2,449	2,907	6,557	7,115	2,[illegible]12	8,540	13,672
Eskdale Ward	3,237	3,531	8,401	9,030	3,800	1,940	17,431
Leath ward	3,238	4,104	9,587	9,989	4,548	1,962	19,576
City of Carlisle	1,314	2,303	4,479	5,742	304	2,503	10,221
Town of Whitehaven	1,776	2,403	3,348	5,394	4	1,050	8,742
	21,555	25,875	54,305	62,809	21,031	18,382	117,114
Additional Returns, Carlisle Gaol	—	—	27	7	—	—	34
Allerdale above Darwent, Whinfell Township	81	81	45	37	31	5	82
	21,573	25,893	54,377	62,853	21,062	18,387	117,230

COUNTY OF DERBY.

HUNDRED OF							
Appletree	4,387	4,594	11,764	11,616	7,901	46,48	23,380
Highpeake	6,491	6,752	17,029	19,402	3,709	8,476	32,431
Morlestone and Litchurch	4,626	4,998	12,469	12,355	5,231	[illegible],909	24,824
Repton and Cresley	2,612	2,799	6,718	6,831	4,280	2,4[illegible]4	13,549
Scarsdale	7,689	8,002	18,648	19,084	7,069	7,609	37,732
Wirksworth	3,873	4,082	8,791	9,608	3,4[illegible]3	5,243	18,394
TOWN OF Derby	2,144	2,441	4,982	5,850	125	4,204	10,832
	31,822	33,660	79,401	81,746	31,743	39,516	161,142

(*To be continued*).

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* RAW MATERIALS *and* MERCANTILE COMMODITIES *which enter into the* CONSUMPTION *and* COMMERCE *of* RUSSIA.

RUSSIA contains within its territory an immense quantity of productions, the greater part of which is to the inhabitants, as it were, an unknown treasure. Its mountains, rivers, forests, and meadows, abound in riches; but most of their productions remain unprofitable, till foreign industry has been exercised upon them; then they return to the soil which gave them birth, with the costly improvements, however, of fashion and manner. Russia might make a far more considerable exportation of a multiplicity of articles, such as iron, copper, wood, corn, cattle, coals, fish, wines, fruits, tobacco, leather, hemp, peltry, salt, alum, sulphur; with the

the productions of the southerly climates, such as cotton, silk, gold, silver, horses, camels, honey, ichthyocolla, or isinglass, castor, rhubarb, wool, goats horns, seal-skins, peltry, saltpetre, linseed, and linseed-oil, pitch, tallow, &c.

The balance of trade, however, always inclines in favour of Russia. However dear the natives may acquire their mercantile commodities, they have nothing to lose, because they do not purchase—they only exchange. In the year 1789, there was shipped from the port of Archangel, for Amsterdam, 51,783 tons of linseed; for Hamburgh, 10,987 tons of rye, and 17,400 tons of wheat; for Lisbon, 58,812 tons of wheat, and 1803 tons of rye; for Barcelona, 24,110 tons of rye; and for Marseilles, 1673 tons of rye. The tribe, or nation, of Kirguis alone purchase, every year, five thousand sheep, the tallow of which they vend abroad.

In 1775, Russia gained, by a commercial exportation of thirty-two millions, the sum of nine millions of roubles; and in 1780, a larger sum, with a commercial stock of thirty-six millions. The exportation, from 1780 to 1790, amounted, for Petersburgh alone, to more than thirteen millions of roubles, and the importation to hardly twelve millions. The reader may form an idea of the augmentation of this commerce, by the following progressive list:

In 1780, the entries amounted to 8,600,000 roubles; and the exportation to 10,900,000. In 1785, the entries to 10,000,000 roubles; and the exportation to 13,400,000. In 1790, the entries to 15,600,000; and the exportation to 19,000,000. And in 1795, to 18,500,000, and the exportation to 21,300,000.

Russia has three grand resources, whereby she may continually carry on an advantageous commerce with foreigners. 1. The augmentation of her produce.—2. The working up of raw materials, hitherto abandoned to the industry of foreigners;—and 3. The means of producing within herself such articles as she now receives from abroad. These three points require some further illustration.

Among the mercantile commodities, the consumption of which has been augmented in the interior, by luxury, to the detriment of exportation, may be reckoned a number of articles, such as oxen, leather, tallow, isinglass, peltry, timber, hemp, &c. If the quantity of these commodities were augmented, the balance of foreign commerce would be effectually insured; in fact, leather, oxen, and hides, form a principal article in the commerce of Russia. In 1790, beef was sold to the amount of 81,000 roubles, and was only purchased to the amount of 25,000; leather was sold to the amount of 2,500,000 roubles, and tallow to the amount of 1,103,009 roubles. The southern districts of the Russian Empire, Astracan, Orenburg, the Governments of Asoph, Permi, and Twer, raise a prodigious number of cattle, the keeping of which is not so burdensome as agriculture, because nature defrays the whole charge.

A good management of the fisheries would afford very considerable profit on isinglass and caviar; these species of sturgeon are very common in the Wolga.—The sale of caviar may produce about 50,000 roubles; and that of isinglass more than 80,000 ditto. The mouths of the rivers Oby and Jenisei abound likewise in this sort of fish. The exportation of fish-oil, which amounts to about 100,000 rubles annually, is, in like manner, susceptible of a considerable augmentation. There is a whale-fishery at the entrance of the Gulph de Kola.

Russia sells skins to the value of more than eight hundred thousand roubles, and buys only to the amount of fifty thousand. The discovery of the Kurile Isles, the Aleutic, and those called the Fox Islands, is of incalculable importance for commerce, in respect of their valuable peltry; these islands swarm with foxes, zibelines, or sables, hares, &c. In 1788, a society of Russian merchants brought from thence to Kamschatka 581 otters, 2747 blue and black foxes, and 6438 common foxes. In 1791, there were shipped from the port of Petersburgh alone 572,843 hare-skins, 42,371 pieces of *petit-gris*, 1873 bear-skins, 2740 ermines, 6238 foxes-skins, 272 wolves-skins, and 393 wild-cats-skins; to which may be added, the beautiful sheep-skins of the Kirguis and of the Kalmucks.

The productions of the forests are no less considerable. Riga furnishes annually 250,000 mats, and the exportation of this article alone amounts for all Russia to 300,000 mats. It is difficult to conceive where they get bark enough to fabricate them. In timber for building, they export to about 1,500,0000 roubles; in pitch and resin, about 106,900 roubles; in potash, 78,000 roubles. The forests about Okka, Mokscha, and Kama, famous for their lime-trees, furnish fine wax, excellent honey, and much bark.—Of raw hemp, there is annually exported to the amount of more than 30,000,000 roubles;

roubles; in cordage, about 100,000; in sail-cloth, about 365,000; in linseed oil, 170,000; and in oil, about 320,000 roubles.

The second resource that Russia enjoys for the carrying on of a considerable commerce, is the manufacture of its raw productions, as wax, tallow, potash, hair, rye, flax, iron, copper, &c.

The annual exportation of yellow wax is about 112,000 roubles; and in candles, about 8,000 roubles. It would be highly advantageous to establish wax-bleacheries, in order to be able to export white wax. In 1792, the exportation of tallow amounted to 968,000 roubles; in candles, to 95,000; in hogs-bristles, to 89,000; and in hares skins, to 72,000.—The art of manufacturing hats is not, as yet, generally known; it is only some German colonies established at Saratow, at St. Petersburg, and at Jekatarmoslaw, that practise it. Russia exports in wheat about 1,000,000 of roubles, and in rye about 60,000, including both the conveyance of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

Hemp and flax are here of a very superior quality, and especially that which is brought to Riga and to Denja. The exportation of linseed-oil is about 300,000 roubles; of linseed, about 105,000; of hemp, 2,000,000; of flax, more than 3,000,000; of sail-cloth and cordage, 1,500,000. Were the manufactories of these two last articles multiplied, the profits would be still more considerable.—Iron might also be rendered more productive for sale than it is; it is exported to the amount of about 1,897,000 roubles; and in hardware, about 25,000: they import for about 15,000. In copper and lead they export for about 71,000 roubles, of which 45,000 is manufactured.

It cannot be denied that Russia might manufacture within herself a great number of articles that have been hitherto bought of foreigners. Her commercial exports would not be thereby diminished, as she exports only objects of prime necessity, and such as are not easily to be found elsewhere. From the negligence that generally prevails in Russia, with regard to the keeping of sheep, there is an annual import to the value of 300,000 roubles, both for wool and for stuffs.—The Kirguis, in the government of Orenburg, have a sort of sheep, with thick tails, whose wool is soft and long; some individuals have not less than two thousand in their possession; of these they sell to the European Russians to the value of about 25,000 roubles. An article equally essential is the hair of the Angora goat; they purchase of it to the amount of about 77,000 roubles, both raw and manufactured.

At Moscow and Petersburgh there are a number of silk manufactories, but not sufficient for the accommodation of the country. They import not only to the amount of more than 1,500,000 roubles of silk-goods, but likewise about 400,000 roubles for raw silk. There is no want of mulberry-trees, however, which grow in great numbers on the banks of the Wolga, the Sarpa, the Don, and in the Ukraine, &c. It is only at Astracan, at Czarizin, at Kiow, and at Moskwa on the Tereck, that silkworms are under proper management. Cochineal is found in Russia; it is imported, nevertheless, to the amount of 150,000 roubles, and exported to the Persians and Bucharians to the value of 130,000. In the country of Belgorod, and in the Woronetz, there is an insect very much like the Indian cochineal, called *smilka* or *tcherwetz*, and which attaches itself to the roots of wild strawberries, of rye, of the cinque-foil; this insect yields the same colour, but with less lustre. Gall nuts, of which to the value of about 5000 roubles is annually imported, are found in great abundance on the oak-leaves in the forests.—Russia purchases to the value of about 1500 roubles of writing-pens, although there is no want of geese in the country.

The skin of the buffalo, as is well known, affords the best leather for shoe-soles. It is an important article for the commerce of Smyrna. Astracan, Orenburg, Casan, the governments of Azow, of Woronesch, and of Charkow, abound in buffaloes and cows; there the climate and the pasturage are alike excellent.—The bark of oak, so useful in tanning, is found in sufficient quantities; and were it carried in the English manner, might save to Russia 5 or 6000 roubles, which are annually paid for the importation of leather. The butter and cheese of the buffalo are excellent, and by augmenting these productions, they might keep at home to the value of 40,000 roubles, which are now expended for these articles in foreign countries. The Russian horses are firm and compact in their make; they have a large chest, and a very long and meagre neck; they run quick, and last a long time; but they are seldom either large-sized or handsome: they are all very headstrong. The best are in the Ukraine, and

and these form the bulk of the Prussian cavalry. There are many wild horses in the government of Orenburg. Those of the Isle of Oesel are very small, but will long remain serviceable. There are some horses in the south-west provinces of the empire; they cost from 50 to 70 roubles, will carry from eight to ten quintals, and will travel nearly twenty leagues a-day.

The commerce of herrings is pretty considerable; they import to the value of 125,000 roubles from Holland, Sweden, and Denmark; they export to the value of 10,000 roubles. They export, likewise, salmon, eels, lampreys, and, above all, sturgeon, after the rate of 15,000 roubles. In 1791, there was exported of isinglass to the amount of 139,846 pounds weight. There are large quantities of herrings in the White Sea, and other fish of nearly the same description in the Black Sea, and in that of Azow, in the Wolga, the Okka, and the Don; they sport there in large shoals, and some are even found in the Dnieper.

Vegetables for dyeing are very abundant in Russia; they import, however, to the amount of about 140,000 roubles, for madder, Brasil-wood, saffron, indigo, &c. The plant *rubia tinctorum* of Linnæus grows in abundance in the parts about Astracan, on the banks of the Tereck, of the Kuma, and of the Kura. There are in the country of Astracan, as likewise in those of Orenburg, Kasan, Woronesch, and Azow, wild plants, which might very well be used as substitutes for madder, and especially the *cruciata palustris maxima*. The Origanum, or wild-marjoram, yields a very fine crimson.—The saffron-plant, which is used to the value of more than 6000 roubles, grows spontaneously near Modosk, on the Caucasus, and on the Tereck. Indigo is imported to the value of 50,000 roubles, and is exported into Asia to the value of 60,000 roubles. The broom, or furze, (*adonis vernalis*,) which is found between the Wolga, the Dnieper, and the Neprum, gives to silk a colour equally beautiful and durable; the young leaves of the *bonban*, with alum, are made use of to dye woollen-stuffs yellow. These plants and shrubs cannot become articles of commerce, but the using them may prevent the importation of these same colours from abroad.

Fine linen-yarn, the flax of which is bought in Russia, and which is frequently bleached with ashes brought from the same country, finds its way back again at the rate of about 80 or 90,000 roubles, as well in cambrick as in lawn. Very good and very fine linen-cloth is made here, but it yields in whiteness to that of Silesia. On the isle of Oesel is a manufacture of cambrick, which has risen to some celebrity. As there is plenty of good and very fine rags, paper ought to be very fine here, and in great abundance; they import, however, to the amount of 33,000 roubles. The paper-mills of Livonia, and of the Moskaw, work it pretty fine, but in very small quantities, notwithstanding the cold weather, which is very favourable to the process. The paper of Repin is tolerably good for common use, but it is dear. Pretty large quantities are made, and very cheap, of common paper, such as blotting-paper, packing-paper, and pasteboard. Coloured and marbled-papers, which formerly came from abroad, have been manufactured here for some years past.

In raw cotton they import to the value of 30,000 roubles; in cotton spun, about 10,000 ditto; and in cotton-stuffs, more than 1,000,000 of roubles. Russia is, however, supplied with the necessary means of diminishing this expence. The cotton-tree grows very well in Astracan and in Orenburg. It is even cultivated at Kislar, and the Tartar-women of the two former countries know how to spin it very well. It would only require to augment the culture of it, to be sufficient to supply the wants of home consumption.—The root of swallow-wort, the *linagostris*, and the *bundskol*, which are found in abundance about Astracan, in the Ukraine, the province of Ufa, and on the Don, are very valuable. The linagostris grows abundantly in Livonia, in Ingermanland, the districts of Zoer, Novogorod, Archangel, and Siberia. In the month of August they might reap an enormous harvest of it. The down of these plants, mixed with a quarterly proportion of cotton, is well calculated to make excellent stuffs, bonnets, and stockings.

The manna which is gathered in summer on the stalks of herbs, and of which a sort of gruel is made, is the particular produce of Livonia. The manna-plant grows in marshy places, and it is found in the districts of Pletkow, Polozki, Wolkwai, Twer, and Smolenski. Abundance of this seed is gathered in Silesia, Poland, and Prussia; it is smaller than poppy-seed. Buck-wheat is cultivated in some estates of the noblesse, but in too small quantities to admit of being exported.

Russia

Russia expends annually more than 100,000 roubles in English beer; yet excellent malt-liquor is made at Moscow, at Petersburg, at Riga, and in Livonia. There are good hops in this country, but they are cultivated in a very few gentlemen's grounds.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF it be *your* wish, as I presume it to be, by your inserting the queries of your correspondent *Larinus*, concerning the 20 tomes of *Mémoires de l'Académie*, &c. that they should be answered, I inform him, that he seems in error in saying, that those 20 tomes were printed by *Changuion* 1731; for the three first tomes, were printed in 1719 at Amsterdam, the three next by *Gosse* in 1724; the three next in 1731 by *Changuion*; the succeeding ones by the same in 1736, 1741, 1743, in all 20 tomes of the *Mémoires*; but there are moreover 6 tomes of the *Histoire de l'Académie* in 1719, and subsequent dates, beside 2 tomes of the *Eloges*, forming in all 28 tomes, at Amsterdam, and containing only the first 13 tomes of the Paris edition in 4to. These, as I believe, are not abridgments but copies, for I have always found in them the subjects referred to by other French authors; but there being two tomes and orem of the Amsterdam edition to one of the Paris editions, it is not easy to find in the former the dissertations referred to by the Paris edition, except by looking over the tables until you come at the subjects sought for. These tomes were all, which were re-printed at Amsterdam until 1769, when a bookseller in Holland purchased all the copies of the above remaining unsold, and continued the work in 38 tomes more down to the 32 tome of the 4to edition, so that there are 64 tomes down to the 32d of 4to edition beside the above two tomes of *Eloges*. There are now 45 tomes of the 4to, but whether the last of them be yet re-printed in Holland I am ignorant. But there is another 12mo edition printed at Paris by Pankouke, which comes down to the date of 1773 in 102 tomes. If your correspondent has only 20 tomes of the Holland edition, he cannot now complete the other eight, except by accident from some sale by catalogue, as they are only sold now in whole sets of 66 tomes, unless he purchases the last 38 tomes along with the preceding eight tomes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADVANTAGES *which the* FUR TRADE *of the* NORTH WEST COAST *of* AMERICA *offer to* GREAT BRITAIN.

THE repeated voyages made since the fifteenth century to discover the existence of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, either by sailing eastward round Asia, or westward round North America, (by which passage the circuitous route of the Cape of Good Hope might be avoided) have all tended to throw a negative upon the question. Yet, although all those voyages were unsuccessful in the main point, we owe to them a number of useful discoveries, such as Newfoundland, and the Labradore Coast; the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and Canada, Hudson's Bay, and others. Captain Cook's third voyage, beginning in 1776, and ending in 1780, was for the chief purpose of discovering this passage, the other views being merely accidental, and subordinate to that main design. It terminated, like all the former ones, in a frustration of the main point; but all the other ends of it were answered in a manner suited to the great expectations which were formed of the talents of the conductors. Some new discoveries were made, and many errors in the supposed geography of the globe corrected. From the accounts published of that voyage, it appears that some important advantages might be derived to the commerce of this country if a fur-trade were to be established with the inhabitants of the North West Coast of America.

The natives of Nootka, or King George's Sound, bartered the skins of black bears, sea-otters, wolves, foxes, deer, racoons, martins, and pole-cats for knives, chissels, nails, looking-glasses, brass buttons, or any kind of metal. Captain Cook, at parting, received from one of the chiefs two very fine beaver skins, and was earnestly importuned to pay another visit, when he would have a large stock of skins ready. A plain proof that there is no want of skins if a market was established for them! The fur of the sea-otter, according to the Russian accounts, is softer and finer than that of any other animals known by Europeans, and the skin of a full grown one

one is ſold by the Ruſſians to the Chineſe at Kiatchta at from 80 to 100 rubles, or 16 to 20*l.* The breed of the ſea-otter, owing to the place of its reſort, can never be exterminated, as is nearly the caſe with many other animals in Aſiatic Ruſſia, from the rapacity of the collectors. The natives of Prince William's Sound gave their fine ſea-otter ſkins for any kind of beads, of which they were very fond. For long pieces of iron they alſo exchanged the ſkins of white and dark-brown bears, common and fine martins, ſeals, racoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat or lynx. In ſome parts of Cook's River the natives gave their fur dreſſes of ſea-otters, martins, hares, white rabbits, and red foxes for old clothes, beads, and pieces of iron; in others, for knives and tobacco.

On the ſhips homeward paſſage they anchored at Macao; and captain King, who went up to Canton, diſpoſed of about 20 ſkins of ſea-otters, moſtly belonging to the late captains Cook and Clerk, to a Chineſe merchant for 800 dollars. During captain King's abſence a very briſk traffick had been carried on at Macao for ſea-otter ſkins, the value of which had augmented every day. One of the ſailors diſpoſed of his ſtock alone for 800 dollars; and a few of the beſt ſkins, which were clean, and had been carefully preſerved, produced 120 dollars each. The amount, in goods and caſh, obtained for the whole was 2000 ſterling, although at leaſt two thirds of the quantity originally procured from the Americans, were then ſpoiled, and worn out, or had been diſpoſed of in Kamtſchatka. The ſailors were ſo improvident, that, on their firſt return from the northward into tropical climates, their fur-jackets were kicked about deck as things of no value, though it was known in both ſhips they were to make another voyage towards the pole. They were however picked up by the officers, and packed in caſks to be reſtored to the owners when needed. If to theſe facts be added, that the furs were collected without any juſt ideas as to value; that moſt of them had been worn by the ſavages; that, inſtead of care being afterwards taken for their preſervation, they were uſed as bed clothes and for other purpoſes during the cruiſe to the northward; and that the full value was never given for them in China, (articles of traffick not being looked after on board king's ſhips, nor a knowledge how to diſpoſe of them to advantage, if they happen to come in their way, being to be learnt there) the benefits to accrue from a voyage to that part of the American coaſt, with commercial views, will be apparent. Captain King was fully perſuaded that this object might be eaſily obtained, by means of our Eaſt India Company, not only with a trifling expence, but even with the proſpect of very beneficial conſequences; and he lays down the following ſcheme for carrying it into execution. He propoſes that the Eaſt India Company's China ſhips ſhould, each carry an additional number of men, making 100 in the whole. Two veſſels, one of 200 tons, and the other of [illegible], might, according to his calculation, be purchaſed at Canton, and equipped for ſea with one years proviſion and pay for 6000*l.* The expence of the requiſite articles for barter is, he ſays, very inconſiderable. He particularly recommends that each of the ſhips ſhould have a forge, five tons of unwrought iron, and ſkilful perſons to make occaſionally ſuch tools as the Indians ſhould have the greateſt liking to. For though half a dozen of the fineſt ſkins were purchaſed with 12 large green glaſs beads, yet the fancy of the natives for ornamental articles was as capricious and variable as any European's; the only ſure commodity was iron. To this might be added ſeveral bales of coarſe woollen cloth, two or three barrels of glaſs and copper trinkets, and a few groce of large pointed caſe knives.

When the ſhips are prepared for ſea, they will ſail with the firſt South Weſt Monſoon, which uſually ſets in about the commencement of April. He then gives directions for purſuing the courſe, but as captain King conſiders the prime object of the voyage to be for making diſcoveries, and the purchaſe of ſkins as a ſecondary concern for defraying the expence, and it is intended here to conſider it ſolely as a commercial undertaking, the commander of any veſſel, which may hereafter go upon ſuch an expedition, muſt of courſe be left to his own judgment, and the proſpect of the markets.

Captain King alſo propoſes that two veſſels be ſent, not only for the greater ſecurity of the voyage, but becauſe ſingle ſhips ought never, in his opinion, to be ſent for the purpoſe of diſcovery. For where riſques are frequently to be run, and uncertain and dangerous experiments tried, it can by no means be expected that ſingle ſhips ſhould venture ſo far, as where ſome ſecurity is provided againſt an unfortunate accident. Although this opinion may be extremely well founded with an eye to voyages of diſcovery, yet it appears that the North Weſt Coaſt of

America

America is now ſo exactly aſcertained, that the Americans of the North Eaſt coaſt (who have gotten the fur trade, to which the Britiſh diſcoveries gave riſe, ſolely into their hands) make no more of a voyage to it than they would of one to Europe or even the Weſt Indies, frequently ſending thither the ſmalleſt ſhips, brigs, and even ſchooners of leſs than 100 tons burthen, without any conſort. Nevertheleſs the voyage is infinitely more tedious to them than the Britiſh, to whoſe ports the former very frequently, if not moſtly, previouſly reſort acroſs the Atlantic to purchaſe their articles of barter with the Indians, ſuch as ironwork, glaſs-beads, &c.

This ſcheme, however, has never been attempted to be put into execution by the Eaſt India Company; although, from exiſting circumſtances, they interpoſe, and prevent all the other merchants of Great Britain from a very lucrative branch of trade, as will be preſently endeavoured to be ſhewn. One of the officers on board the Reſolution remarks that a very beneficial fur-trade might certainly be carried on with the natives of this vaſt coaſt, but without *a northern paſſage*, it is too remote, for Great Britain to be benefitted by ſuch commerce. With reſpect to Great Britain, fettered as its commerce is with the Eaſt India charter, his remark is very juſt; but if its commerce was unreſtrained, his concluſion will be eaſily proved by experience to be unfounded. The Americans of the United States, who have, as before ſtated, a more tedious voyage to their north weſt coaſt than the Britiſh have, and are obliged to purchaſe at home, or come to Britiſh ports for their articles of barter, make, notwithſtanding, a very beneficial commerce of it. Why cannot the Britiſh, with the advantages of ſailing directly from their own ports, and with their own manufactures, do the ſame? Becauſe the Eaſt India Company ſtand in their way. The Americans, when they have obtained their cargoes of furs, carry them to China; exchange them for goods of that country, and return with a freight which clears from three to five hundred per cent, including purchaſe of articles of barter, and proviſions, freight, ſeamen's wages and all other expences. A direct trade would be more unproductive to them than to the Britiſh, if they were obliged to bring their furs home as the Britiſh merchants muſt do, becauſe the Eaſt India Company poſſeſs the excluſive privilege of the Chineſe trade. In 1799 a ſmall ſhip of about 150 tons burthen, carrying 11 men (including captain and mate) and 8 guns returned to Boſton, in New England, with a cargo; which cleared near 500 per cent; and, in leſs than a month, ſeveral of the crew ſailed again in a ſimilar expedition in ſmaller ſchooners from Briſtol in Rhode Iſland. The ſhip, according to the account of ſome of the ſeamen, who had made two voyages to the north weſt coaſt, was too large. One of 110 tons carrying four guns was fully adequate to the purpoſe of defence againſt the natives, and light enough to run into creeks where a boat would run the hazard of being cut off. So that the expence of two veſſels, proper for this ſervice, is much leſs than is calculated by captain King, who conſiders the voyage rather as intended for diſcovery than trade.

If the Eaſt India Company interpoſe between the other merchants of Great Britain and this lucrative trade, they ought to take care that the country loſes none of the objects for which ſo many expeditions have been fitted out at a vaſt expence. Although captain King pointed out that they might, at an inconſiderable expence (and which in fact may be reduced much below his ſtatement) benefit themſelves, yet they ſuffer others (who can by no means cope with them if they were to take it up) to run away with the whole advantage. In one year ending the 30th Sept. 1799 the exports of the United States to North-Weſt America amounted to 72,941 dollars; what muſt their profits have been? The fur-trade of Canada was once thought important enough to be the object of a war with France, as was that of Nootka Sound, a few years ſince, of cauſing an armament againſt Spain, although it could not poſſibly be of utility to any but the Eaſt India Company, who have never thought it worth attending to; and their charter has been ſince renewed without noticing it. The trade of the Eaſt India Company to China drains this country of immenſe quantities of dollars, and it is certainly political to ſubſtitute, if it can be done, articles of manufacture for bullion. The Americans, who have very little of it, wiſely purchaſe with their own produce articles of Engliſh manufacture fit for Indian markets; bring their furs to China, and the Chineſe productions home without draining their country of a ſingle dollar. This example ought to be followed by the Eaſt India Company, and even if one or two hundred thouſand dollars only could be kept annually in the country, it is an object.

Lord

Lord Sheffield in his "Observations on the Commerce of America," looks upon the United States as dangerous rivals to Canada in the fur-trade. Brissot, in his "Commerce of America with Europe," says that the proximity of the great establishments 'which the Americans form at present at Pittsburg, and in many other places of their possessions beyond the mountains, must insensibly give them great advantages in this commerce, and make them partake with Canada a large share of the profits.' 'These advantages,' he adds,' will be still more certain when the English shall have evacuated the forts of Niagara, the great establishment of the Straight, and that of the Michillimakinack, a period which the English look forward to with pain.' These evacuations have since been made, and the loss, if any, accruing from thence to the British nation ought, if it can be done consistently with justice, to be made up elsewhere.

They have an undoubted right to trade to the North-West Coast of America; and if the East India Company, who alone during the existence of their charter can benefit by it, be minded to turn it to advantage, the articles of barter (the principal of which, iron, would go as ballast) may be easily conveyed to China in their ships, and put on board 2 or more vessels of 100 tons each. These vessels would be sufficiently large, as the articles which they carry out and bring home lie in a small compass. The British, in their traffick of furs thus procured, would be enabled to undersell the Russians, and the amount of them in bullion would be retained in Great Britain. As the East India Company would select properer persons for traffick than can be supposed to be met with in king's ships, it does not seem to admit of a doubt, but that the undertaking would be very beneficial to them, and prevent foreign nations from reaping the fruits of our discoveries.

A FRIEND TO COMMERCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS.—*Lately published at Leipsic.*

(Continued from page 516, Vol. xvi.)

BETWEEN Hellebeck and *Randzburg*, our travellers enjoyed a variety of noble and interesting views of the Gulph and its environs, plains, mountains, and woods. They travelled by night between Randsburg and Christiania, through a country which, though hilly, they found to be fertile and well cultivated. The summer nights are, in those northern regions, exceedingly agreeable. The sun is no sooner down, than dawn begins again to appear in the east. The interval between sun-set and sun-rising is merely a short twilight. The night is light almost as day, but without its torrid heat. A thick mist hangs over the waters; but has the beneficent effect of moistening and refreshing the plants, which were almost burnt up by the heat of the day.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, at which Mr. Fabricius and his friend arrived on the 1st of July, stands at the mouth of a gulph which enters far inland, through a wide and fertile plain. A small river passes through the town, and falls into the bay. Christiania is a handsome town; its streets regular and spacious; its houses, mostly built of stone; its castle stand on a small peninsula, and looks toward the sea. On the opposite side of the bay, are the remains of Alstadt, consisting of the ruins of the cathedral and a few other buildings. It appears to have been deserted on account of the superior advantages which were found here for trade, and for the conveyance of provisions. The principal trade of Christiania is in timber; of which the greater part goes to England, the rest to France and to Denmark. Christiania is the seat of the bishop, of an intendant, and other officers of the government, of a military school, and a strong garrison. Its population may be from 8,000 to 10,000 souls. The arm of the sea on which it stands, extends many leagues inland, and is navigable up to the town even for ships of war. At Alstadr, by the hospital, is an alum manufacture; immediately behind which is a hill, of which the strata, being black aluminous schistus, afford the material for this manufacture. The more the schistus is greasy to the feeling, glistering, black, tender, and brittle; so much the richer is it in alum. No petrefactions nor impressions of bodies, vegetable or animal, are found among these strata. The schistus in the strata is easily wrought with the hammer, or by a very slight blasting with gunpowder. In the manufacture, it is first roasted in oblong heaps on a bed of wood, which is a foot and a half high; the wood is then set on fire, and the combustion extends through all parts of the heaps of schistus. On the roasted schistus, fresh parts are heaped during the roasting: and these, while they keep the action of the fire stronger upon the matter which is under them, are themselves partly roasted. After this roasting, the schistus is cast into a bason full of water,

ter, and fixed at a depth of nearly fifteen inches in the ground. The water comes from a hill in the neighbourhood, and is collected in a reservoir near the manufactory, whence it is, by means of pumps and canals, conducted to several other places. The schistus is left to steep four-and-twenty hours; at the end of which the water is drawn off by an orifice in the bottom of the bason, and poured upon another quantity of schistus newly roasted. This operation is continued till the water is impregnated to twenty-four or twenty-six degrees with the matter from the schistus. The lixiviated schistus is again and again roasted, till it is believed to contain no more of sulphurated aluminous matter. The lixivium is clarified in reservoirs in the ground, and then put into boilers for ebullition. The boilers are made of lead coated with iron: they are not wide, but of sufficient depth. Lead is used, because the sulphuric acid would dissolve iron if the boilers were of this metal only, and would thus give sulphate of iron, instead of sulphate of alumin. These boilers of lead are, however, gradually melted down in the course of the manufacture, and never last more than three or four months each. The boiler is made full, and the lixivium is subjected to a very strong ebullition. The fire is extinguished, and the boilers are emptied only when an earthy deposit is perceived to have settled on the bottom of the boiler, to such a thickness, that the ebullition is interrupted by it. The furnace is small, square, and constructed of bricks; with an opening in front, and a flue behind, to give a passage to the smoke. It might perhaps be of advantage in this establishment to suspend evaporating basons over the boilers: wood might be spared by adopting such a contrivance. Wood is the fuel used; and three cords are consumed every twenty-four hours under each boiler. An attempt was made to heat the boilers with the schistus in the act of roasting; but this did not succeed. The earthy sediment is at first red, and becomes afterwards yellow. Some little of it is prepared for use as a red paint. From the boilers, the lixivium is poured into a great wooden reservoir, in which it is left to settle and deposit another sediment. It is thence conducted into other reservoirs, in which it crystallizes. In the course of five or six days its crystals are deposited on the bottom and sides of the reservoir. The mother-water is then drawn off; and the crystals are washed in fresh water. The mother-water, as it contains still a good deal of alum, is boiled a second time. The crystals, after the washing in fresh water, acquire the name of *saffian*. They are then dissolved in pure water, and submitted to another evaporation; after which the new lixivium is poured into large barrels strongly hooped with iron; and in these is left fifteen days or three weeks for crystallization. At the end of that time, the water is poured off, the barrel is broken up, and the alum is taken out for sale. The alum thus prepared, is hard, clear, white, and octohedral, with truncated angles, of a harsh, stiptic, disagreeable taste. About 500 tons of it are made here annually. The schools of Christiania are much celebrated; the professors are numerous; and here is certainly one of the best seminaries for education in Norway.

At Edswoll, where our travellers arrived on the 4th of July, they had opportunity to inspect the iron-works belonging to Mr. Slangebusch, which furnish about forty-five tons of not very good iron in the year. The only remarkable thing which they here observed, was the erection of a roasting-furnace over a wind-furnace, with a strong grating of iron bars between the two. The roasting furnace was sufficiently capacious to hold sixty tons of the ore. It was constructed of common stones, and coated on the inside with scoriæ of iron. Its form was cylindrical; its height, eleven feet; its diameter twelve inches. In filling it, alternate strata of the iron ore and charcoal-dust were put in. Near Edswoll, there is also an inconsiderable *gold mine*, which is wrought at an expence of 1500 rix dollars a year, but not hitherto with the vigour requisite to make it fully productive. The hill in which this gold mine exists, is not high, and rises with a very gentle elevation. It stands in a narrow vale, between two ranges of lofty and precipitous rocks. It runs, like all the hills in Norway, in a direction from north to south. Its strata are of quartz, with a mixture of micacious and argillo-ferruginous particles. The veins run in the same direction as the hill. The two principal ones lie one on each side of a rivulet that runs through the valley; that which is the farthest to the west, extending to the foot of the hill, and being opened in an horizontal line. The veins are of considerable breadth. The gangues are of a hard quartz, mixed with a large proportion of ferruginous matter, and with some grains of gold. The deepest of the open veins is subject to be overflowed by water from the rock. The

water

water is removed by a machine driven by a wheel. The western vein is high in the hill, and very dry; but has not yet been opened to a great depth. The gangue, however, promises much. The miners work twelve hours, and rest twelve hours. They receive, as daily wages, eighteen Danish shillings, equal to about one shilling sterling. About 300 tons of the ore are annually roasted, pounded, and washed. After this process, the ore is sent to Kongsberg to be farther purified.

From Edswoll, our travellers sailed for a space of nearly five miles on the Wormen to *Minua*. The Wormen they found to be a very fine river, expanding like a lake. The country in these parts, exhibited very little appearance of tillage. The wealth of the inhabitants appeared to consist wholly in their cattle and timber. Hops grow here and there, and thrive well. The birch trees were observed to have been, in many parts, stripped of their exterior bark; and yet not to have otherwise suffered by that disadvantage. Mr. Fabricius was even informed, that the bark would within three or four years be naturally replaced by other bark of fresh growth. The bark thus stripped from the birches is used as an outer covering for the roofs of the houses. The Norwegians of these parts are very skilful in carving in wood. They use in their works of this sort, the wood of the birch-trees, because its brown and yellow veins give good effect to the figures of the carving.

On their way to Leuchen, Mr. Fabricius and his companion passed through the *Hedemarchen*, the least mountainous and the most fertile tract of ground in all Norway. From the rising grounds, they had one of the most interesting prospects imaginable, of wide plains, divided into meadows and wheat fields, and intersected here and there by small forests and by running streams. The bread which is in common use in this country, is a thin hard cake, made of a mixture of oatmeal with barley-flour. These cakes are as thin as paper, and are toasted on plates of iron. Near *Branderud* our travellers found a number of persons employed in making a high road. This they did by first laying a number of trunks of trees beside each other, longitudinally, then placing others over those transversly, and, lastly, covering over the whole with sand.

The travellers found it somewhat unpleasant, that they could never persuade the innkeepers, in whose houses they lodged, to fix any charge for their entertainment. This appeared to arise from the ingenuous simplicity of the manners of the people of that country, and from their natural hospitality. But its effect was, to make our travellers, as left to fix the charge upon their own honour, pay more than they were likely to have paid by a charge made by a landlord.

Among other particulars which engaged the notice of Mr. Fabricius was the suspension of the cradles of young children from a board by straps of leather, which makes the motion considerably easier than if the cradle were rocked on the ground.

The *Sælers*, or places of pasturage in these parts, have a peculiarity in their nature, which seemed worthy of distinct description. They are, in many instances, very remote from the ordinary dwellings of the persons to whom they belong. Buildings of a very simple structure have been, therefore, prepared upon them, in which the cattle and those who tend them are indiscriminately lodged. As the snows begin to fall, in winter, the farmers send their goats, cows, and oxen to the *sælers*, under the care of female servants, who tend them, and prepare butter and cheese from the milk. These women have each the care of from sixteen to twenty cows; and, during their stay at the *sælers*, they see no other human face but that of their master's wife, who comes once in eight days to bring them bread, and to take away the butter and cheese which they may have made.

At *Næklebye*, Mr. Fabricius found that the peasants had a strong political curiosity. They enquired with the greatest eagerness concerning the affairs of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Turkey. They appeared to take a still warmer interest in the contest then on foot between Great Britain and her American colonies. They were all, in their sentiments, violently partial to Great Britain. Our travellers, by gratifying this political curiosity, were several times readily supplied with horses, which they would not otherwise have been able to procure immediately for any money.

(To be Continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Consisting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

GUNPOWDER.

IN Dow's History of Hindostan, vol. 1. p. 64, mention is made of elephants taking fright at the report of a gun, in the

the year 1008. Many eastern authors mention them, ascribing the invention to one Lockman. And at p. 92, he says that Mamood, Sultan of Ghizni, in 1026, put a-board his fleet fire-balls to burn the boats of his enemy, and Naphtha to set the river on fire.

ASSES AND MULES.

These were introduced into England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, at which time they were equally looked upon as monsters and with astonishment. Mr. Carew in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 24. tells this story, and is a proof of the assertion. It is where he is recommending the use of mules to his countrymen, instead of their horses. "Not long sithence it happened, that one brought over an Hee-asse from France, because the strangenesse of the beast, (as everie thinge where it comes first serves for a wonder) who, following his kind, begat many monsters, viz. *Moyles*: and for monsters indeed the country people admired them: yea, some were so wise, as to knocke on the head, or give away this issue of his race, as uncouth mongrels."

But bishop Fleetwood in his Chronicon Preciosum p. 64. Ed. 1707, says, that "in the Senatus Consulta de Monticolis in the time of King Ethelred, about the year 1000, if a horse be lost, the compensation must be 30s. a mare or colt of a year old 20s. *a mule* or *young ass* at 12s. &c. which looks as if they were no such rarities. And at p. 75, he observes, that when the king came to Redburne, about 1217, the Camerarius of St. Alban's lost three good horses, *two asses* and a good new cart, all which worth at least fifty shillings."

LETTER *from* LORD ORFORD *to* MR. COLE, *on the* ORIGIN *of the* CASTLE *of* OTRANTO.

Strawberry Hill, March 9, 1765.

DEAR SIR,

I had time to write but a short note with the Castle of Otranto, as your messenger called on me at four o'clock, as I was going to dine abroad. Your partiality to me and Strawberry have, I hope, inclined you to excuse the wildness of the story. You will even have found some traits to put you in mind of this place.

When you read of the picture quitting its pannel, did not you recollect the portrait of lord Falkland all in white in my gallery? Shall I even confess to you what was the origin of this Romance? I waked one morning in the beginning of last June from a dream, of which, all I could recover was, that I had thought myself in an antient castle (a very natural dream for a head filled like mine with Gothic story) and that on the uppermost bannister of a great staircase, I saw a gigantic hand in armour. In the evening I sat down, and began to write, without knowing in the least what I intended to say or relate. The work grew on my hands, and I grew fond of it—add, that I was very glad to think of any thing rather than politics. In short, I was so engrossed with my tale, which I compleated in less than two months, that one evening I wrote from the time I had drunk my tea, about six o'clock, till half an hour after one in the morning, when my hand and fingers were so weary, that I could not hold the pen to finish the sentence, but left Matilda and Isabella talking, in the middle of a paragraph. You will laugh at my earnestness: but if I have amused you, by re-tracing with any fidelity the manners of antient days, I am content, and give you leave to think me as idle as you please."

Your's, H. W.

SELECTIONS *from the* CORRESPONDENCE *of* MR. COLE *and his* FRIENDS.

ROUSSEAU.

"Rousseau is gone to England with Mr. Hume. You will very probably see a letter to Rousseau in the name of the king of Prussia, writ to laugh at his affectations. It has made excessive noise here, and I believe quite ruined the author with many of the philosophers. When I tell you *I* was the author, it is telling you how cheap I hold their anger. If it does not reach you, you shall see it at Strawberry, where I flatter myself I shall see you this summer, and quite well. Adieu! dear Sir. Your ever obliged and faithful servant,

HOR. WALPOLE."

Written to Mr. Cole from Paris, Jan. 18, 1766.

PICTURES *of the* HOUSE *of* LANCASTER.

"Mr. West's books are selling outrageously. His family will make a fortune by what he collected from stalls and Moorefields. But I must not blame the *virtuosi*, having surpassed them. In short I have bought his two pictures of Henry 5th and 8th and their families; the first of which is engraved in my Anecdotes, or, as the Catalogue says, *engraved by Mr. H. Walpole*, and the second described there. The first cost me 38*l.* and the last 84*l.* though I knew Mr. West

West bought it for six guineas. But in fact, these two, with my marriages of Henry 6th and 7th compose such a suite of the House of Lancaster, and enrich my Gothic House so compleatly, that I would not deny myself. The Henry the 7th cost me as much and is less curious: the price of antiquities is so exceedingly risen too at present, that I expected to have paid more. I have bought much cheaper at the same sale, a picture of Henry 8th and Charles 5th in one piece; both much younger than ever I saw any portrait of either."

Mr. Horace Walpole to Mr. Cole, Apr. 7, 1776.

ROWLEIAN CONTROVERSY.

"Mr. Walpole is, like the rest of the world, bestowing much attention on the Rowleian Controversy, and furnished me with many hints that will be useful hereafter on that popular subject. You know, I imagine that Mr. Tyrwhit, Tom Warton, Mr. Malone, and others have taken up their pens in opposition to the books of Bryant and Mills. My friend Dr. Johnson says, he is sorry for the former, who possesses a very great and deserved reputation; as to the Dean's performance it is every where treated as it deserves, and to its fate he resigns it without concern."

Mr. G. Steevens to Mr. Cole, Jan. 21, 1782.

JANE SHORE.

"Michael Drayton mentions a picture of Jane Shore: by his description of it, it should seem that the very original picture of her in the Provost of Eton College's Lodge had been seen by him. There is also another naked picture of her in the Lodge of the Provost of King's College, in Cambridge: to both which foundations she is supposed to have done friendly offices with king Edward the Fourth. I have a Mezzotinto print of her taken from one of these paintings.

Mr. Cole to Dr. Percy, (since, Bishop of Dromore) *Feb. 23, 1767.*

THE MONUMENT:

"I am so much of Mr. Pope's opinion about the tall bully that it is probable I might have been mortified by Mr. Tutet's Account of the fire of London: for it has always been a part of my political creed, that a set of people, diametrically opposite to the papists, were the incendiaries: but this is a secret I rarely trust, even in this land of self-calling toleration, with any but my real friends."

Mr. Cole to Dr. Lort, Apr. 29. 1777.

MR. RAY, THE NATURALIST.

"I am very glad to find that my letter afforded you any amusement: one part of my ramble I had not room to mention: a visit to the last retreat of that pious philosopher, Mr. Ray, at Black Notley! *con amore,* I made a drawing of the church, and his monument in the church yard. The parish-clerk had such remembrance of him, from others, that he said, he kept in his house small animals, no larger than fleas, which died soon after him, as no one knew how to feed them. These were insects, preparatory to his History of those animals, which he never lived to compleat. The clerk pointed out to me the farm-house which was once his dwelling. I there saw his library, i. e. the room which once contained his books; and his garden before it, about an acre of ground. Here the father of English Naturalists lived employed and happy."

Letter from Mr. Tyson to Mr. Cole, Nov. 22, 1779.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately perused, with much entertainment, four elegant little volumes, published under the titles of Addisoniana and Swiftiana, I should wish, by your favour, to point out to the particular notice of the readers of the Monthly Magazine two or three curious pieces of original information, in which those volumes appear to me to throw new light on some important passages in the lives of Addison, Swift, and several of their great contemporaries.

It is told in the common Accounts of the Life of Addison, that, his pension of 300l. a-year not being duly paid during some part of the time of his travels, necessity forced him to become tutor to a travelling 'squire. In the Addisoniana appear a series of original letters between Addison and Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. husband to the celebrated Lady Mary; from which it should seem that the only young Englishman with whom Addison had much intimacy or connection abroad, was this very gentleman.—Addison went abroad in 1699. In France he passed almost a year; for a great part of which his residence was at the city of Blois: but the following

following expression in one of these letters (of which there is, in the Addisoniana, a copy from a fac-simile engraving), shews that Mr. Addison became first acquainted with Mr. Montagu on the Continent. "I shall only assure you, (says he) that I think Mr. Montagu's acquaintance the luckiest adventure that I could possibly have met with in my travels."—Another of the letters in the same volume is addressed by Mr. Addison to Mr. Montagu, from the Three Kings Inn at Chateau d'un, on the 23d of July; and it must have been in the year 1699, as Addison had not at the date of the letter yet departed for Italy. Mr. Addison there mentions that he expected Mr. Montagu to join him at Chateau d'un, "about a week hence;" but begs him "not to hasten against his own inclinations."—From the beginning of August, 1699, till that of December in the same year, Mr. Addison and Mr. Montagu probably passed their time together; for, in the letter which I first quoted, and which is dated from Geneva on the 10th of December, 1701, Addison mentions, that Mr. Montagu and he had "about two years ago" been exposed together to a tempest in the port of Genoa. It is to be inferred that they sailed in the same vessel from Marseilles for Genoa, in the beginning of December, 1699. But, if they joined company in France in the beginning of August, and left it together in December, nothing can be more likely than that they should have passed also the intermediate time together. Mr. Montagu appears to have returned from Italy sooner than Mr. Addison, and not to have taken, in his return, the way over the Alps; for Mr. Addison, in his letter from Geneva, speaks of his own journey over the Alps, as one to the difficulties of which his friend was a stranger; and mentions that he supposed Mr. Montagu to be then in England. In a short postcript he indicates that there was a confidential kindness between them; saying, "I have taken care to manage myself according to your kind intimation." Words which may, very possibly, have a regard to pecuniary matters. If it be considered that Addison had obtained his pension for travelling by the patronage of Lord Halifax, and that Wortley Montagu was Lord Halifax's cousin, we shall find ourselves so much the more inclined to think it natural for Wortley Montagu to have travelled in part under Addison's direction. The difference of their ages was also suitable to the existence of such a relation between them; Addison's being then from seven to nine-and-twenty years; Montagu's, who died in 1761, very old, scarce more than twenty. Addison stayed abroad more than a year after the date of his letter from Geneva, in expectation of diplomatic employment. After his return to England, and for the remainder of his life, he lived in an intimate and familiar friendship with Mr. Montagu, such as was likely to be the consequence of their having lived together abroad. It appears from another of the same letters, that Mr. Montagu agreed to pass the winter, 1711-12, in Mr. Addison's house at Kensington.

Another part of Mr. Addison's Life, of which the accounts may be corrected from the Addisoniana, is that of his courtship to the Countess Dowager of Warwick. The story, that he had been tutor to her son, is quite false. How he became first acquainted with that lady, does not appear. But here are two letters, written in the month of May, 1708, to the young Earl, then a boy of not more than eight or nine years of age; from which it appears, that the Earl had then a domestic tutor, and was reading some of the easier classics; that Addison had a house of his own in the country, nearly adjacent to the Countess's seat; and that Addison, in the country, and perhaps willing thus to ingratiate himself with the Countess, could amuse himself by going out with the little boy in search of bird's nests. Addison was then under-secretary of state, so that he could not have leisure to take upon him the office of teaching the young Earl the elements of the Latin language. From about that time, however, he became probably a suitor to the Countess. A passage in a letter to Mr. Montagu, dated on the 21st of July, 1711, seems to explain the progress of the courtship. "I have within this twelvemonth (says Addison) lost a place of 2000l. a-year, an estate in the Indies of 14,000l. and, what is more than all the rest, my mistress."—From this information it is fair to infer, that the Countess had very probably agreed to give him her hand before the time when, by the dismissal of the Whig ministers, and its effects on his situation, he became, in his own, or in the lady's opinion, too poor to marry a Countess. Another fact, of which we are here informed, is, that he was either absolutely disappointed of the fortune of his brother, who died in India, or made, at least for a time,

time, to fear as much. The character of the Countess of Warwick appears, from account, to have been very nearly that of Sir Roger de Coverley's admired widow in the Spectator. The one was unquestionably drawn from the other. Much of what is related of Sir Roger's amour was intended to represent the state and incidents of Addison's courtship to the Countess. In the Guardian, also, it seems to have been in view to pay compliments to the Countess, in part of what is said of Lady Lizard. In both these series of papers are many little allusions which were intended to be understood by the Countess as hints in favour of Addison's love.

The papers in the Spectator, which are dated from the country, and mingle their wit, piety and morality, with descriptions of the summer appearances of the face of nature, and of rural characters, labours, manners, and amusements, have ever been particularly admired. They are all, or almost all, by Addison. But it is from the original letters and other communications in the Addisoniana, that we learn, for the first time, how Addison came to excel so much in these representations of English life in the country, such as it then actually was. He was accustomed to spend in the country every day that he could spare from his official duties. In the country he passed his time much in the same manner in which the Spectator is feigned to have amused himself at the seat of Sir Roger. He joined in every amusement with a condescending philanthropy, and looked ever eagerly around him with the eye of a philosopher and a poet. Hence in writing the Spectators, which are dated from the country, he was merely describing those realities with which he was the best acquainted, and which had made the most pleasing impressions on his imagination and his feelings.

The breach in the friendship between Addison and Steele towards the end of their lives, has been much lamented, though not fully accounted for. It may, however, be explained by putting together several particulars which are mentioned in these Addisoniana and Swiftiana, and in one or two other late publications. At the time of their greatest intimacy, Steele, by the fortunes acquired by his first and his second marriage (both with heiresses), by the income of his appointments under Government, and by the emoluments which he derived from his writings, was little, or nothing at all, lower in fortune than Addison. His known courage, the wit and good nature of his conversation, the splendid success of his efforts as a dramatist, and the unbounded benevolence of his heart, had made him a character of very favourable and fashionable notoriety. Addison could not then, by his notice confer honour on the character of his old school-fellow; but on the contrary, was himself rather a gainer by Steele's notice. In the progress of the next eight or ten years, their relative conditions altered. Steele's fortunes were impaired by his profusion and his disinterestedness; Addison's were by various causes greatly improved. By the Spectators and by his Cato, Addison attained to reputation much higher than Steele's, in those very species of writing in which Steele chiefly excelled. It was natural that, in consequence even of these two changes alone, Addison should feel new dignity in the presence of Steele; Steele, on the other hand, somewhat of conscious abasement before Addison. Besides, Addison, when he became the husband of the Countess of Warwick, was necessarily withdrawn in part by her ladyship's influence from that society and those habits in which he had used to converse the most with Steele. And, to complete the separation, while Addison, to the last, adhered to his old patron, the Earl of Halifax, and after his death to the Earl of Sunderland; Steele, in the great division between the old and the young Whig leaders, took part with Walpole, who had been his zealous defender when he was expelled the House of Commons, and with Lord Townshend.

The Swiftiana present many fac-simile specimens of the hand-writing of eminent persons who were in correspondence with the Dean. But it is remarkable that none of those is nearly so elegant or so distinctly legible as that of Swift himself. Very probably Swift, during his residence with Sir William Temple, might be induced, for his friend's convenience and satisfaction, to use, in writing out his Works, a care for beauty and correctness of manuscript; in consequence of which his hand-writing was ever after neat, firm, and distinct. There is something in its appearance that seems to bear the impression of the precision and correctness of his taste in morals, conversation, politics, and literary composition.

London, ROBERT HERON.
December 4, 1803.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CXXX. MR. RAY, THE NATURALIST.

MR. Ray, the naturalist, was fellow of Trinity College, and ejected from his fellowship by the Bartholomew Act. His name was, consequently, inserted in our list of ministers ejected from Cambridge. However, J. W. is reminded, it was said, that "Ray did not properly become a dissenter, but continued to attend the Established Church." The following is an accurate statement of that matter, extracted from Dr. Derham's Life of him, prefixed to Mr. Ray's Itineraries.

"During all this period Mr. Ray continued fellow of Trinity College, till the beginning of the Bartholomew Act (in 1661) which requiring a subscription against the Solemn League and Covenant, occasioned Mr. Ray to resign his fellowship, he refusing to sign that declaration; but the reason of his refusal was not (as some have imagined,) his having taken the Solemn League and Covenant (for that he never did, and often declared, that he ever thought it an unlawful act,) but he said he could not declare, for those that had taken the oath, that no obligation lay upon them; but feared there might. And one thing, that unfortunately then happened was (as Mr. Brokesby informed me) that he was at that time absent from his college, where he might have met with satisfaction to his scruples, and was among some zealous Non-conformists, who too much influenced him, by the addition of new scruples. And we may ascribe also somewhat to prejudice of education in unhappy times."

CXXXI.—*A* PROPER MOTTO *for* KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

This chapel has already been spoken of, as the most beautiful Gothic chapel in Europe. The society, therefore, may adopt this motto:

Ut Rosa flos florum,
Sic est domus ista domorum.

As shines the Rose, the flower of flowers,
Midst chapels so this chapel of ours.

CXXXII.—CURIOUS BOOKS.

An occasion offered itself some time since of noticing some curious books in different colleges of Cambridge. The following should not be omitted:—A series of manuscript letters between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Cotes.—Sir Isaac Newtons own copy of the Principia corrected by himself for a new edition, with Dr. Halley's Latin verses, corrected by Dr. Bentley. This book has descended from Sir Isaac to the present mathematical tutor, Mr. Jones. A MS. series of a correspondence between Dr. Bentley and other learned men. Dr. Bentley's copy of Homer, with the Digamma. This was conveyed to Heyne, and made use of in his splendid edition of Homer. All the above are at Trinity College. Dr. Taylor's copy of Homer; (the Glasgow edition,) it has the Digamma in various places to nearly the end of the first volume. This is among the numerous writings of Dr. Taylor in the public library.—Two copies of Taverner's edition of the New Testament, A. D. 1539; one in the University library, the other in St. John's. The following extract is made from Masters's Life of Baker, and is copied from Baker's Notes. "This Translation of the bible is a great rarity, for which the translator is said to have been sent to the Tower, but for what reason cannot easily be found, only he was then, or soon after looked upon as heretically inclined; and the king's famous Bible being printed the next year, from which this varies considerably, offence might be justly taken; and yet it is printed by licenses and dedicated to the king.

This translation seems for the most part according to that of Tyndall, which was possibly one thing that might give offence, he being burnt for an heretic."

CXXXIII.—GRAY, THE POET.

Those who remember Mr. Gray, when at the university, will recollect that he was a little prim fastidious man, distinguished by a short shuffling step. He commonly held up his gown behind with one of his hands, at the same time, cocking up his chin, and perking up his nose. Christopher Smart, who was contemporary with him at Pembroke, used to say, "that Gray walked as if he had fouled his small clothes, and looked as if he smelt it."

CXXXIV.—A LATE PLUMIAN PROFESSOR.

A late Plumian professor of astronomy was once addressed in company, as the Plum*bian* professor. This, most probably, nettled him. A gentleman sitting by archly observed, See! How that little *b* stings the professor.

CXXXV.—DR. FARMER.

Dr. Farmer is only known as a Commentator on Shakespear. The following lines, written by him, when a young man, shew that he might have been a poet, had he cultivated his talent. They are extracted from "the Gratulationes et Luctus," published at Cambridge in 1755. As the original work is in the hands of few people, the ensuing extract cannot

fail

fail of being acceptable. They are addreſſed to Thomas Hollis, Duke of Newcaſtle, when he viſited the univerſity, for the purpoſe of authorizing the repair and enlargement of the public library.

Haſte, young-ey'd May, and gently pour
From boſom green thy balmy ſtore;
Bid violets paint their azure beds,
And daffodil, with painted heads,
And tulip gilt, and primroſe fair,
Sweetly catch the laughing air.
Bring Joy along, thy eldeſt born,
And Plenty, with her flowing horn.
Whilſt birds of many a various wing
To Cam in wildeſt wood-notes ring,
Who ſees approach his ſedgy throne
The ſtate's great patron, and his own.
Hail, Pelham, by whoſe favourite hand
Peace yet ſtrews olives round the land.
See Europe's groans betray deſpair,
Her trembling balance aſks thy care;
And if no human art can guide,
The pendant weight on either ſide;
If ſacred George at length ſhall ceaſe
To bid the world be bleſt in peace,
Of crowns in vain ſhall Lewis dream—
His ſcale ſhall mount and kick the beam.
Whence, then, Britannia, the big tear,
Leaſt ſong detain thy patriot's ear?
His noble breaſt at once is free
To guard the much-lov'd Muſe and thee.
See learning mark his choſen way,
With many a beam of early day,
And cow'ring Ignorance give place
To Science with averted face,
While Pelham bids the column riſe,
And tell his bounty to the ſkies.
Now ſmiles old Cam, and ſcatter'd finds
His Gothic duſt the ſport of winds,
Nor envies Iſis, who ere while
Boaſted her mauſoleum pile;
On domes depends not Pelham's fame,
But be they founded on his name.
Haſte, ye Muſes, to prepare
Sweet flowrets for your guardian's care.
Beneath his banner ſafe engage
And brave the Vandals of the age.
For him your choiceſt laurels bring
Who lifts e'en one on Fancy's wing.
For him let nature's face be gay,
All be mirth and holiday.
But when the ruddy eve ſteals on
And tips the grove with mantle brown,
When ſwings the ſolemn curfeu ſlow,
Far abſent be, thou bird of woe,
Nor cloſe the day with darkneſs drear,
This faireſt daughter of the year.

CXXXVI.—INSTANCE *of* PROFUNDITY *in a* CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARY.

An account has been already given of Mr. Cole's papers in the Britiſh Muſeum, and reſpect expreſſed for what appeared to have a uſeful tendency. His littleneſs was but curſorily noticed, and miſrepreſentations, which might have been pointed out were paſſed by. We left to his friends to particularize his illiberality and meanneſs. For it was from Mr. Maſters, his brother antiquary, author of the Hiſtory of Bene't College, who knew him for 20 years, that our extract was made; and, indeed, his illiberality was almoſt proverbial in the univerſity. His bigotry occaſioned him to be called Cardinal Cole, and hence the report, probably, that he was a Roman Catholic. Before his papers were put under lock and key, his truſtees, it is ſaid, burnt ſome, containing more private ſcandal and frivolous memoranda, relative to his univerſity-acquaintance, than it was thought neceſſary to publiſh.

Cum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere
velles.

Muddy he flowed, and from a ſtream ſo foul
Much roll'd, that you might wiſh to bear
away. HOR.

Enough ſtill remains of theſe Sibyls leaves, to beſpeak the littleneſs of Mr. Cole, *maximus in minimis*. Having occaſion to mention an honeſt country-ſquire, in Cambridgeſhire, his friend, he is careful to inform you, that he had a low-lived drunken brother. On mentioning a young man, the ſon of a friend, (the moſt profligate that ever was at a univerſity, according to Cole,) who at length was an oſtler in London, came down to Cambridge to beg, &c. &c. our memorialiſt takes care to inform you that his father was the Rev. Mr. ——, and what preferment he held. Miſs —— of Cambridge, who alſo, was, probably, his friend, it ſeems, O poſterity! married a little drunken breeches-maker, and his friend Mr. —— tutor of —— afterwards maſter of —— College, was, we are given to underſtand, the ſon of a barber in Cambridge, &c. Hear this,

Γραντης ιερα τεκνα και υιεες Οξονιοιο.

But every thing has its uſe, as the nightman ſaid, when he emptied his cart.

However, being in queſt of what was good in theſe papers, we overlooked what was trifling or baſe; and all the uſe we have made of them, may be ſeen in a former number.

I have ſearch'd thro' four volumes, and find
on the whole,
That truly thou art but as black as a coal;
But I'll read thee no more, leſt I find ſo much
evil,
As to think thee at laſt full as black as the
devil.

CXXXVII.—DR. JEBB.

Sir Richard Jebb, the couſin of Dr. Jebb, was phyſician to the King. His Majeſty

Majesty used sometimes to talk with Sir Richard concerning his cousin, and once more particularly spoke of his restless, reforming spirit, in the church, in the university, physic, &c. "An please your Majesty, (replied Sir Richard,) if my cousin was in Heaven, he would be a reformer." —"It is true, (said a friend of Dr. Jebb, to whom this was mentioned,) he would, if any reformation was wanted there."

CXXXVIII.—EMANUEL COLLEGE PICTURE GALLERY.

In Roman Catholic countries, portraits are sometimes made votive offerings, and the objects of adoration: in Protestant they are keep-sakes. In colleges more particularly they may be considered as family-pictures, mementos of members or benefactors deceased.

Oxford can boast a good picture-gallery at Christ-Church, containing besides portraits of its members and benefactors, many paintings by foreign masters. Cambridge exhibits nothing equal to this. The principal thing of the kind is at Emanuel College. But this gallery possesses little, that is very excellent. We will notice the following portraits, accompanying them with two or three hints.

1. Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder in Queen Elizabeth's reign. When he had it in contemplation to found Emanuel College, being at Court, her Majesty said—"So, Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan College."—"No, Madam, (replied he,) far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws. But I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." However, the society rather favoured of Puritanism, and hence the old song, called the Mad Puritan:

Am I mad, most noble Festus,
 While zeal and godly knowledge,
Has made me to hope,
To deal with the Pope,
 As well as the best in the college?

Boldly I preach, hate a cross, hate a surplice,
 Mitres, copes, and rockets;
Come hear me pray, nine times a day,
 And fill your heads with crotchets.

In the house of *pure* Emanuel
 I had my education,
Where my friends surmize
I dazzled my eyes
 With the light of Revelation.

Boldly I preach, &c.

These words are round the picture: By Vansomer, Ætatis suæ 66. Anno Domini 1558. Virtute, non vi.

2. Sir Walter's brother, Sir Anthony Mildmay.—3. Archbishop Sancroft, by P. R. Sans, full length.

Καρολος υψιςος μιν Επισκοπον εμμεν' εθηκε.

Him the great Charles rais'd to a Bishop's
 throne.

JOSHUÆ BARNES: Ευχαριςηριον.

4. Dr. Holbeach, formerly master of the College. Mr. Ash, who left some exhibitions; said to be by Dobson.

5. Hall, bishop of Norwich, born 1574. He was sent by King James as one of the commissioners to the Synod of Dort. His Theological Writings, containing, among other things, Specialties of his Life, Hard Measure, Songs in the Night, and Meditations, have been admired. It has been thought a singular instance of modesty, that in the Specialties of his Life, he takes no notice of his poems; for he was the first of our English Satirists.

In the first adventure with fool-hardy might
To tread the steps of perilous despight,
I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English Satyrist.

Prologue to Bishop Hall's Satires.

6. Joshua Barnes, Greek Professor at the end of the 17th century, editor of Homer, &c. &c.

Σπεδη Αριςαρχειη Ομηρικον εργον εκοσμευν

Great Homer's work with Aristarchus zeal
Did I adorn. JOSHUÆ BARNES: Επιλογος
 to his Homer.

7. Sir Wm Temple, well known as an elegant writer. 8. Dr. Long, the astronomer. 9. The Earl of Westmoreland, full length. 10. Dr. Anthony Askew, in his doctor's robes, taken when a young man. 11. Mr. Hubbard, formerly Senior Fellow, and tutor of this College. 12. Dr. Farmer, the late master of this College. 12. Dr. Parr, editor of Bellendenus, and highly distinguished among the Greek scholars and politicians of this age; and others.

In the room of the Master's Lodge adjoining to the gallery are Jackson, bishop of Kildare, by Gainsborough; Hurd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, author of Political Dialogues, of a Commentary, and Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry, &c. William Bennet, bishop of Cloyne, formerly tutor of this College, and highly distinguished for his taste and classical literature, &c.

What Dr. Fuller remarks is singular, that in his time more than half the masters of the Colleges in Cambridge had been of Emanuel.

CXXXIX.

CXXXIX.—INSTANCE *of* ACCURACY *in a* CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARY.

By *Diſſentients* mentioned in a former number was meant *members of the univerſity*, who diſapproved ſomething in the univerſity either of doctrine or diſcipline, and the like. As the Cantabrigiana, therefore, was confined to members of the univerſity, it does not comprehend matters that relate to the town; and, of courſe, is unconnected with thoſe, who are properly called Diſſenters in Cambridge. But Mr. Cole's inaccuracy concerning the late Mr. Robert Robinſon muſt be ſet right.

This gentleman was the predeceſſor of Mr. Robert Hall, the preſent Baptiſt miniſter in the town. Mr. Cole calls Robinſon the Anabaptiſt preacher of Cambridge. Now, as far as the beſt claſſical authorities, and the Septuagint Greek tranſlation of the Old Teſtament, the writers of the New, and the Greek Fathers of the two firſt centuries can determine the meaning of a term, the words βαπτω, βαπτιζω, βαπτισις, and βαπτισμος always relate to covering over, plunging, waſhing or Dipping. Hence John the Baptiſt, or dipper; and the ſect call themſelves, on theſe principles, dippers, or Baptiſts, not Anabaptiſts. But without entering into the diſpute about βαπτιζω and ραντιζω, in which the Cantabrigiana takes no intereſt, it ſhould be obſerved, be the meaning of the term what it may, that Robinſon's ſentiment on the ſubject was exactly that of Sir Iſaac Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Biſhop Hoadly, and John Milton: and theſe are at leaſt as good company as Mr. Cole.

This ſame Mr. Cole, ſpeaking of Mr. Robinſon's humble employment in early life, deſcribes him as a journeyman. Robinſon was educated at a very excellent endowed claſſical ſchool in Norfolk, where Lord Thurlow, the late Lord Chancellor, Mr. Norris, the founder of the Norriſian Profeſſorſhip, and other gentlemen of Cambridge, received their education. It is now, we believe, under the care of Mr. Potter, the tranſlator of Æſchylus. Here Robinſon acquired a knowledge of the French tongue, and a better acquaintance with claſſical literature, than boys uſually attain at an early period. He was originally deſigned for the Univerſity, but through reaſons not to be enquired into here, was bound apprentice, at the uſual time, to a very humble profeſſion in London. He did not ſerve out his time; for his maſter, finding him more intereſted about books than work, was happy in giving up his indentures, when Robinſon returned to his ſtudies, and to be prepared for the miniſtry. Conſequently he never was a journeyman. We make this diſtinction, to ſhew the falſehood of Mr. Cole's inſidious inference: for Cole's aſſertion was preparatory to this inference, that after having been a journeyman he ſat down to his books, for the firſt time, and got juſt ſmattering enough to *make him a coxcomb*;—whereas Robinſon never was a journeyman, but had the advantage of a learned education, was fond of books from a boy, continued ſo through life, and fell a martyr, in a great meaſure, to an intemperate application to his ſtudies, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

As to Cole's contemptuous manner of introducing this ſubject, liberal Churchmen, as well as Diſſenters, might aſk, who was called the Carpenter's Son? Juſtin Martyr, by the bye, the firſt Chriſtian writer of much authority, ſays, in his Dialogue with Trypho, that he alſo worked at his trade.—Men of the firſt talents frequently burſt from obſcurity, and are indebted to their own activity for all their conſequence. "Quam matrem Euripides, ſays Valerius Maximus, aut quem patrem Euripides habuerit, ipſorum quoque ſeculo ignotum fuit: alterius autera matrem olera, alterius patrem cultellos venditaſſe, omnium pene doctorum literæ loquuntur. Sed quid aut illius tragica, aut hujus oratoria vi clarius?

Some of the men moſt diſtinguiſhed for talents, learning, and worth, in both our univerſities, have from the firſt foundation of colleges, ſprung from the loweſt ſtations. The colleges, indeed, are eleemoſynary inſtitutions; and Cole himſelf, who is far removed from the firſt rank of merit, was but the ſon of an innkeeper; a touch above ſome of his contemporaries it muſt be owned.

Ecce iterum Criſpinus, et eſt mihi ſæpe vocandus
Ad partes——
Come, Mr. Tapſter, once again I call,
Pray give fair meaſure. Juv.

When Robinſon publiſhed his Plea for the Divinity of Chriſt, it was highly complimented, as the beſt production on that ſubject, by the moſt diſtinguiſhed advocates of the doctrine in the univerſity, and ſome of influence in the church; Hinchliffe, Biſhop of Peterborough; Hallifax, Biſhop of Glouceſter; Dr. Ogden, and others, who were deſirous of being the means of Robinſon's advancement in the church, as was alſo the Miniſter of the day; and the moſt judicious writers

writers of thoſe who oppoſed the doctrine, Mr. Lindſey and Dr. Jebb complimented him, by letter, for his liberality; and, as he was well-known to and reſpected by men of the firſt character among the orthodox party, at Cambridge, ſo was he by others who, with, at leaſt, equal learning with them, did not, however, embrace their ſentiments.

As to his own party, two of the moſt eminent of them, Dr. Kippis, the editor of the Biographia Britannica, and Dr. Furneaux, author of an excellent volume of Letters to Judge Blackſtone, on peruſing his Plea, united in requeſting him to deſiſt from tranſlating, for that, one poſſeſſed of ſuch talents for original compoſition, was not fit for a tranſlator. Such were the teſtimonies to Robinſon's attainments when living: and, after his death, three of the moſt eminent, in different parties, of the Diſſenters expreſſed their very high ſenſe of his talents and attainments, in their funeral ſermons, publiſhed on occaſion of his death. Theſe were, Dr. Prieſtley, among the Socinians; Dr. Rees, the editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, among the Arians; and Dr. Toulmin, author of the Life of Socinus, editor of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, &c. among the Baptiſts.

Robinſon, for eaſy eloquence in the pulpit, was, perhaps, unrivalled in his own time. Dr. Price, who was no haſty admirer, confeſſed, on hearing him, that for colloquial eloquence he far ſurpaſſed any preacher he had ever heard. His works are numerous, conſiſting of Tranſlations from the French, Sermons, Political dialogues, Tracts, and Hiſtories.

Robinſon's two principal works are his Hiſtory of Baptiſm, and Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches, both of which far exceed our praiſe. Theſe volumes do not wholly relate to doctrines and ceremonies, to councils and eccleſiaſtics. The writer travels over different countries, and ſurveys different governments; Judæa, Greece, Africa, Rome, Spain, Navarre, and Biſcay, the States of Italy, the Vallies of Piedmont, Bohemia, Munſter, Poland, Tranſylvania; ſometimes he had to inveſtigate diſputed facts, involved in labyrinths, which were intricate, and which had not been reckoned worth the trouble of penetrating; ſo that, though he came to the works with a mind well ſtored with various reading, yet, finding it neceſſary to conſult original guides, he ſtudied the Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, German, and other languages. He appeals to authentic ancient monuments, and antiquaries of the higheſt authority; and, each chapter of the *Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches* deſcribing a particular nation, there are to be found ingenious remarks on the geography, government, laws, antiquities, commerce, and natural productions of each, as well as on the characters and manners of the inhabitants. But he never loſes ſight of the leading object of his hiſtories.

Though a few coarſe and inelegant expreſſions are found in theſe volumes, yet they diſplay great command of language, perſpicuity of narration, often ſplendor of deſcription, and almoſt always ſtrength of ſentiment. The author is certainly intitled to the praiſe of an induſtrious, learned, and original writer; and in notions of civil polity, and religious liberty he is ſurpaſſed by no one. To execute theſe works, Robinſon had the free uſe of the books in the public library at Cambridge, and of ſeveral colleges: for it was his good fortune to be acquainted with many members of the Univerſity, who were not ſuch bigots as Cole.

When Mr. Cole ſaid that Robinſon had "learning enough to make him a coxcomb," he ſhould have been reminded, that there are ſolemn, as well as facetious, coxcombs; and, that of the two, the former are the moſt inſufferable. But Cole knew nothing of Robinſon, and nothing, probably, of his writings, except that he was the diſſenting miniſter of Cambridge: and of Diſſenters Cole was a moſt inveterate hater. With the baptiſm or anabaptiſm, with the orthodoxy or heterodoxy, with the alteration of Robinſon's ſentiments, &c. the Cantabrigiana has nothing to do. All we mean, is, to reſcue him from the miſrepreſentations of this high prieſt, as a man of letters; for the preſumption is, that, if this Baptiſt* had poſſeſſed but half the intellects by which he was really diſtinguiſhed, he would have been a greater and a brighter man than the Cardinal.

In our account of Cole's papers, we were influenced by a regard to utility; what the copyer of the paſſage relating to Robinſon had in view we ſhall not determine: but if an apology ſhould be deemed neceſſary for this article, ſomething more is due for that paſſage.

No. CXL. KING JAMES.

Mr. Robinſon has certainly ſpoken in

* Beſides the ignorance, there is malignity manifeſted in Cole's uſe of the term Anabaptiſt, which has commonly been adopted in reproach: Αναβαπτιστης, ſays Scapula, the Lexicographer, ſectæ cuidam diabolico deditus.

too general terms of the learning of King James. As Cole ſpoke like a high-prieſt in reference to Robinſon, ſo did Robinſon ſpeak like a too zealous diſſenter of James.

Theſe are Robinſon's words alluded to by Cole: "He, (King James), pretended to LEARNING and religion, but was deſtitute of both—and was an *ignorant*, contemptible, tyrant. He was the author of all the calamities of his ſon's reign, and has been the ſcorn of every impartial writer ſince." But it ſhould be underſtood, that theſe are but leading hints in a ſyllabus of lectures, and that Robinſon comes forward as the advocate of that party, of which James was the invariable perſecutor, the Puritans. Againſt what Robinſon ſays of James, let us place what James ſays in a letter to his ſon Charles, entitled δωρον βασιλικον. "Nec patere, ſi pacate vivere decreveris, ut hi eadem tecum patria fruerentur, niſi forte patientiæ ergo, ut Socrates vixit cum Xantippe." This is from Biſhop Montacute's Latin Tranſlation of James's Works, which, not having at hand the original Engliſh work, we turn back again into plain Engliſh, thus: Nor ſuffer theſe men, that is, the whole body of Diſſenters, if you reſolve to live in peace, to enjoy the ſame country with yourſelf, unleſs for the ſake of trying your patience, as Socrates lived with Xantippe.

But after all, that as a prince, James was weak, vain, bigoted, and intolerant, cannot be denied, even by Hume, who was diſpoſed to be his apologiſt, as far as decency permitted.

From the hint dropped by Cole, relative to verſes by James, let no reader confound James I. and V. of Scotland with James I. King of Great Britain. The former were real poets, the latter was only a jangler.

I will no janglings put in verſe,
Such as ſome janglers do rehearſe.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S PAPINGO, &c.

While ſpeaking of King James we are reminded of a circumſtance, which whether it favours moſt of vanity or humour we ſhall not determine. It is referred to by Dr. Peckard, late maſter of Magdalen College, in his life of Mr. Farrer. When James was hearing the Latin play of Ignoramus, performed (either at *Newmarket* or *Cambridge*) he called out aloud "Treaſon! Treaſon!" The gentlemen about him, being anxious to know what diſturbed his Majeſty, he ſaid, "that the writer and performers had acted their parts ſo well, that he ſhould die of laughter." Ignoramus, we have obſerved before, was written to rally the law Latin of thoſe times; but had alſo a more inſidious deſign, which was, to bring the *common law* of the land into contempt. That James was an enemy to the *common law* may be ſeen in Biſhop Hurd's excellent Dialogues on the Engliſh Conſtitution. E. R.

P. S. In anſwer to ——, who objects to our uſe of the word Socinian, as applied to Dr. Jebb, and others, we reply that, we only adopted it to expreſs one idea, the ſimple humanity of Chriſt, the leading doctrine of Socinus. We are not ignorant that in other reſpects Dr. Jebb and others were not properly Socinians, as they held few ſentiments in common with Socinus. In reply to J. W. we obſerve, that we are by no means advocates for conceit, or contempt of diſcipline and authority in young men. But we think the affair of the Oxford expulſion was carried too far; nor are we aware of the exiſtence of a ſtatute, that authoriſed the expulſion of the young men for maintaining and propagating their methodiſtical tenets.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE of GENERAL VON ZIETEN.

JOHN Joachim Von Zieten was born at the village of Wuſtrau, at about eight-and-twenty miles diſtant from Berlin, on the 18th day of May, in the year 1699. His father was a country gentleman of ſmall eſtate; which was, however, not unequal to his wants, till he was, by litigious and over-reaching neighbours, entangled in ſome expenſive lawſuits. His mother was E. C. Von Jurgas, daughter of a reſpectable family of equal condition. Of their children, John Joachim and four daughters lived to mature years. There was another ſon, who died in infancy.

From his earlieſt years, as he uſed himſelf, in old age, to relate, young Von Zieten felt a ſtrong paſſion to be a ſoldier, and to raiſe the fortunes of his family. Every ſoldier that happened to paſs through Wuſtrau, was to him an object of admiration. At nine years of age, he accuſtomed himſelf to walk every Saturday to the garriſon-town of Ruppen, a diſtance of about four Engliſh miles, there to have his hair dreſſed in the military faſhion, with

with a long tail well ſtiffened and powdered, by a ſoldier of the garriſon.

When he was thirteen years of age, his father engaged a domeſtic tutor to inſtruct him. But, the pupil had no paſſion for letters; and would not endure corporal puniſhment. The tutor proved to be arbitrary in his temper, and careleſs in his morals. And the father, at the ſon's ſolicitation, very ſoon diſmiſſed him.

Next year, his father ſent him, to ſerve, with the hope of promotion in the regiment of Schwendy, then partly in garriſon at Spandau. General Schwendy, its commander, though his father's old acquaintance, received the youth when he went to pay his duty to him, with a careleſs inſolence, which provoked his immediate, undiſſembled reſentment, and which he could never after, with patience think of. But his military zeal was not to be diſcouraged; and he applied with diligence, to perfect himſelf in the diſcipline. His ſtature being low, and his figure without martial dignity, he had firſt ſome difficulty to make himſelf reſpected among his comrades. He ſoon taught them, however, with his ſword, that they were not to judge of his ſpirit from his perſonal aſpect. In a rencounter with an old ſerjeant, he gave his antagoniſt, a deſperate wound in the face, and came off himſelf unhurt. Another of his comrades who ventured to make trial of his prowefs, was crippled for life in the combat. On the 7th of July, 1720, he was advanced to the rank of enſign, in the ſame regiment.

The regiment was in a ſhort time, given to Count afterwards Field Marſhal Von Schwerin from the ſervice of the Prince Mecklenburg. Von Schwerin was followed into the Pruſſian ſervice, by many fellow-countrymen of his own, whom he was willing to patronize and advance.

In partiality to them, he accuſtomed himſelf to overlook the juſt claims of ſome of the native Pruſſian officers under his command. To the puny figure and ſhrill voice of Von Zieten, he evinced eſpecial diſlike. Von Zieten, after being four times unduly ſuperſeded, demanded permiſſion to leave the regiment; which was inſtantly given him.

Here ſeemed to be, at once, an end to the hopes of his military ambition: and the diſappointment was, no doubt, ſevere to ſuch an ardent mind. But, he afterwards owned ſome of its immediate effects to have been highly ſalutary. So much were the officers of the regiment of Schwerin, then addicted to vulgar and ſottiſh exceſs in drinking; that a caſk of beer was emptied every day in the guardhouſe; each officer was obliged by the rule of their drinking, to take off a quart-mug at a ſingle draught; this was to be ſeveral times repeated in the courſe of the day: and it was with great difficulty, that Von Zieten, on account of the weakneſs of his ſtomach, obtained leave to exchange the quart of beer for a ſmall glaſs of brandy. The ſame example of his companions in the regiment, had begun to ſeduce him into amorous exceſſes, ſcarce leſs dangerous to his health and morals. But his retreat from the regiment, both withdrew him from the contagion of evil example, and led him to ſolitary reflexion by which his mind was to a great degree, unalterably armed againſt the groſſeſt vices.

His father had died in the year 1719. And young Von Zieten's firſt care, upon retiring to Wuſtrau, was to ſettle his family affairs, ſo as to ſecure in the beſt manner he could the comfort of his mother and ſiſters. Between two and three years thus paſſed; while he meditated a return to the ſervice; but awaited the chance of an invitation from his Sovereign, and wiſhed to be placed in a different regiment, without loſs of rank, on account of the time he had been unemployed.

Having, at length, engaged the King's favourable notice, he was received, as fourth lieutenant in Wuthenow's regiment of dragoons, in 1726; he himſelf being then ſeven-and-twenty years of age. A law-ſuit was, in the end of the ſame year, terminated in his favour, by which his family had been, full forty years, vexatiouſly harraſſed. He joined his regiment, and found ſoon occaſion to diſplay ſuch activity, prudence, and ſpirit as were ſufficient to recommend him to the eſteem and friendſhip of almoſt all his brother officers. The captain, however, under whoſe immediate command he was become from envy, and by contentions which that excited between them, his mortal enemy. Von Zieten was by the malice, cowardice, and art of this man, condemned, firſt to a year's impriſonment, and afterwards, on account of the circumſtances of a perſonal combat between him and the captain, diſmiſſed the regiment, by the ſentence of a court-martial.

His diſmiſſal was not for cowardice, but chiefly becauſe he was judged to be too hot headed and impetuous. The diſhonour remained, indeed, with his antagoniſt. But Von Zieten had now reaſon to think himſelf cut off, from all chance of making his fortune in Pruſſia, as a ſoldier; the King being, upon partial information, highly exaſperated

 againſt

against him. Marshal Von Buddenbrock and General Von Flanz, the King's favourite officers, judging more truly of Von Zieten's talents and dispositions, became his advocates with their Sovereign. Yet, it was sometime before the Monarch could be persuaded to give a new commission to a person whom he thought of a temper too quarrelsome to leave peace and orderly obedience among his brother officers, in any regiment into which he should be admitted.

Luckily for Von Zieten, the King had begun in the year 1722, to introduce hussars into the Prussian service; and had then formed two companies, his experience of which disposed him, in the year 1730, to add a third company. He had named the captain and the cornet, when Von Zieten was recommended to him to be the lieutenant. He at first refused, but, at last with sharp admonition, gave to the broken dragoon-officer, the appointment requested for him. Von Zieten now thirty-one years of age, had greatly subdued the first hotness of his temper. His captain failed not to try it by many little acts of teazing insolence which, but for the hard lesson he had received, Von Zieten could scarce have patiently endured. But he suppressed every warm emotion, and became exemplary in sacrificing his private resentments. The King having his eye much upon the new company, soon distinguished, by his own observation the lieutenant's true merits, as an officer. When in the beginning of the next year two new companies of hussars were raised, the command of the second company of Brenkendorff's corps was given to Von Zieten.

In the spring of the year 1735, Von Zieten was sent by his Majesty, at the head of one hundred and twenty hussars, to learn under General Von Baronnay, the perfection of the hussar-discipline, as it was practised in the Austrian service. On his march he and his soldiers were entertained with such profuse hospitality by the Duke of Saxe Weimar at Buttstadt, that they got all drunk, and some very unpleasant consequences had almost ensued. These, Von Zieten recovered from the effects of his debauch, in time to prevent. But, the lesson was not lost upon him: for, he, never after, suffered himself to be seduced to excess in drinking. He arrived on the 12th of May, at the Austrian camp, then in the vicinity of Mentz. The campaign was against the French, Von Zieten, by his zeal, activity, and prudent conduct, soon made himself highly acceptable to General Von Baronnay, and the other Austrian officers. After assisting, in several skirmishes, in a manner exceedingly honourable to himself and his Prussians; he was entrusted by General Von Baronnay, with the command of a separate enterprise; in which the most alert movements and artifices of the hussar-warfare were to be tried; and in which he perfectly succeeded. A report of his success and good conduct being transmitted to the King of Prussia, his master, he was, on the 29th of January, 1736, honoured with promotion to the rank of major. Peace was soon after concluded between Austria and France: and Major Von Zieten returned, with his hussars to Berlin.

About this period, he married Leopoldine Judith Von Jurgas, a lady of the kindred of his mother, beautiful, sensible, and endowed with the mildest and with the most exalted virtues.

In his regiment he was now placed under the intermediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Wurm, an officer who had been, in Von Zieten's absence, advanced from the infantry, to this rank in the hussar service. Brenkendorff, his former captain and rival, had been dismissed. Wurm was tall and stout: noted for his duels at the university, in which he had killed four or five of his fellow students; unskilled in the hussar-discipline; and possessed with a conceit of his own knowledge and ability, which made him despise every means of improvement.

Von Zieten had not long begun to serve under Wurm, when a distribution of horses, in which the Lieutenant Colonel shewed undue partiality to his own squadron, excited a fierce dispute between him and the Major. They were alone. They fastened the door of the room, drew their sabres, and fought till Wurm was wounded in the head, Von Zieten, in the right hand. Wurm then proposed to finish the combat with pistols. But, Von Zieten, though not more averse than Wurm, to push the matter to any extremity, yet more considerate of duty, suggested, that they might end their contention at another time, but ought now to have their wounds dressed, and go upon the parade. Wurm complied. He also receded from the injustice out of which the quarrel had arisen; and distributed the horses among the two squadrons by lot; so that it was not afterwards renewed.

In 1740, Von Zieten lost, by the death of King Frederick William the First, a patron whose confidence he had fully gained, after conquering by prudence and activity, his early dislike; and whom he therefore sincerely and deeply regretted.

Not

Not many months had passed, when fortunately for Von Zieten's desire of promotion, Frederick the Second was induced to commence hostilities against the young Queen of Hungary, for the recovery of Silesia. In the campaign of 1741, in which the Great Frederick served his own first apprenticeship in actual warfare, no occasion occurred for the employment of the hussars in any eminent services.

Von Zieten had, in this war, the glory of creating, in some manner, a new species of force in the Russian service, and of making Frederick sensible of the advantages to be gained by adopting, for a part of his army, the dress, the armour, and the discipline of Hussars. Hussars caps to protect the head even from the stroke of a sabre: close and light vests similar to the doublets anciently worn under the coats of mail; pantaloons at once strong and light; half-boots rising almost to the point of the knee; a strong belt or girdle to confine and defend the waist; composed a dress for those Hussars, the lightest and safest that can be imagined for truly effective cavalry. The sabre and pistols with which they were armed, were adapted to do as much injury to enemies, in an engagement, as it could be possible to effect with heavier but more cumbersome arms. The horses on which they were mounted, were stout, but still more remarkable for swiftness and patience of fatigue, than for draught-horse strength. The men chosen in preference, for this service, were muscular, well-knit forms, of middle size, bold, active, of good address, cunning, and full of stratagem as the most alert and subtle beasts of prey. The ready and neat equipment of their persons; equal quickness and address in regard to their horses; skill to keep the saddle, and use the sabre and pistols, in every difficulty of riding, and at every degree of velocity; the utmost address in making their way through marshes, woods, and over almost any ground however rugged and uneven; great promptitude in joining and in dispersing, with skill to act precisely in concert, even when scattered; power to make a sudden, unforeseen onset, with terrible rapidity and force; constant vigilance to seize advantages, and discretion to do nothing but seize advantages, and guard against losing them; remarkable acuteness and sagacity of all the senses; admirable skill in deception; consummate address in the discovery and the conveyance of forage and provisions; with art and vigour, in hovering round the march of a main army of heavier troops, to hinder any annoyance that may be lightly dispersed, from approaching, to disturb them: these are some of the principal movements and duties in the Hussar-discipline. And, it is easy to perceive, that the officer who had the most eminent share in giving to the great Frederick in the very beginning of his wars, the command of a well-disciplined body of light cavalry of this character, must have been, ever after, regarded, as having the strongest claim upon the gratitude and esteem of his sovereign and his country. The Hussars were considered, even in this infancy of their service, as having contributed to Frederick's victories, perhaps more essentially than any of his other troops. Von Zieten was esteemed, as the hero of the Prussian Hussars: and, as such, his name was, from this time, famous and terrible over all Germany.

Von Zieten obtained yet other and higher honours, by his service in these two campaigns. He endeared himself to the officers and men under his command, without any relaxation of discipline: and, he used the most anxious care to prevent any avoidable cruelty or rapine from being inflicted by his soldiers on the people of those territories which he was sent to lay waste or put under contribution. The nature of the Hussar-service, being such as to engage him almost perpetually in spoiling an enemy's country; he might have acquired a large fortune, even in a single campaign, if he had been a hard-hearted, avaricious man, willing to use the advantages of command to his own private emolument, to the utmost degree to which he could have done so, without danger of reproach from his master. But, he was distinguished above all the officers whether of the Prussian or the Austrian service, by tenderness to those unhappy people who, without having arms in their hands, were made, accidentally, the victims of war. He never exacted for himself nor suffered his officers and soldiers to exact, a single dollar more from the inhabitants of an enemy's country laid under contribution, than he had the King's precise command for. At the close of the war, he was not at all richer, except by the new emoluments of his advanced rank than at its beginning. But, he had conquered many difficulties, he had prevailed by manly arts, over various rivals, his ambition was duly gratified and encouraged, the excesses of his passions, were, in general, subdued,

and

and he must now have felt himself in the enjoyment of one of the happiest parts of his professional life.

In the short interval between the first and the second Silesian wars, Colonel Von Zieten was employed, in completing the numbers of his regiment, in perfecting their discipline by improvements adopted from that of the Austrian Hussars, and by frequent exercise, in presenting to the King, upon his Majesty's order, written plans for the disposition of an army in the field of battle, upon certain given positions of the enemy, and in the enjoyment of domestic happiness with an excellent wife whom he tenderly loved, and with an income which, though not large, was more than equal to his wants. He suffered a slight discouragement in his sovereign's refusal to raise him to the rank of Major-General, at the same time with some other officers whom he thought not more deserving of this promotion than himself.

Scarce two years had passed, when, to restore the integrity of the dominions of the house of Austria, and to fix the imperial crown on the head of Maria Theresa or her husband, the war was renewed.

Silesia was the theatre of the war, in the beginning of the campaign of 1745. Von Zieten was, with his regiment, in the beginning of April, in the King's main army, near Frankenstein. The first enterprize on which he was dispatched, was, to convey intelligence between the King, and his second army under the Margrave Charles, entirely divided from him by the Austrians; an atchievement not to be accomplished without stealing or forcing a passage through the midst of the Austrian encampments. Von Zieten, with incredible address and activity, conducted his Hussars, unobserved, among the posts of the enemy; and was beyond all danger of disappointment in his enterprize, before they were aware of his passage. The Margrave Charles, in obedience to the orders thus communicated to him, immediately broke up his encampment, and marched to join the King's main army. General Von Zieten with his Hussars, were interposed at the rear, between the rest of the Margrave's troops and the Austrians, to cover the retreat. The Austrians made a variety of bold and skilful efforts to throw the Prussian march into general disorder; but were constantly repulsed by the vigilance and bold activity of the Hussars.—In the battle of Gross-Hennersdorff, which was, not long after fought, General Von Zieten, whose post was at the head of the reserve, by seasonably interposing to shew the possibility of fording a river of which the bridge had been, at a critical moment broken down, and by advancing to support a division of the left wing that was, from this accident, in danger of being cut to pieces, contributed, in a most essential manner, to determine the fortune of the day, and had thus an eminent share in one of the most glorious victories which have crowned the Prussian arms. He was dispatched, next day, with his Hussars, to harrass the Austrians, in their retreat. He pursued them beyond the frontiers of Bohemia, cut off a considerable number of men from their rear-guard, and took a part of their baggage.—The two main armies remained, for the next three months, in postures of mutual defence and defiance, during which the light troops were incessantly employed in stratagems and skirmishes. Von Zieten, watching over his Hussars, with the vigilance and affection of a guardian-genius, saved parties of them from various perils into which their too daring boldness hurried them, and in particular, rescued one of his best officers from extreme danger into which he had run, by urging too far, a successful attack on a party of Austrian Uhlans, near Koniginngratz.—His next opportunity of distinguishing himself, occurred near Schlazer, as the Prussian army was, after the victory of Soor, upon its retreat out of Silesia. Von Zieten, there, with only a part of his regiment, repulsed an attack of ten thousand Austrian light troops under General Nadasty, which, otherwise, might, by the narrowness and difficulty of the ground, have thrown the whole Prussian army into confusion. When, in the winter, Frederick's march into Lusatia, and his victory at Catholic-Hemersdorff, defeated the design of the Saxons and Austrians to enter Brandenburgh, and make an attack upon Berlin;—Von Zieten led the van of that division of the army which the King himself conducted; made the first discovery, that the village of Catholic-Hennersdorff was full of the enemy's troops; sent instant information to his sovereign of the necessity there was to prepare for action; made a distribution of the force he had with him, that was adapted to cut off that part of the Austrian force which was in the village, from all power of safe retreat; then, himself, at the head of one his divisions, making a charge on the

the enemy, with many efforts, cut in pieces the regiments of Saxe-Gotha and Obyern, and continuing to disperse the Austrian and Saxon squadrons as they attempted to form and advance, prepared an easy victory for the king when he came up with the artillery and the heavy-armed troops. The kettle-drums of the regiment of Saxe-Gotha were assigned to the future use of Von Zieten's Hussars, by whom they had been taken, as perpetual trophies of their victory. Von Zieten by an accidental wound in the leg, was disabled from farther active service, till the end of this war. It terminated in the Peace of Dresden, signed on the 25th of December, that same year.

A new rival had begun to intercept Frederick's favour from General Von Zieten, towards the close of the war; General Von Winterfeldt, who was much a private favourite with the monarch. He envied Von Zieten's merits; and was industrious to detract from them as much as possible, in his master's estimation. During the war, while Von Zieten was exhibiting, every day, new proofs of the most daring heroism, and of a genius for stratagem the most profound and fertile, it would have been difficult to persuade Frederick to use him absolutely ill. In peace, this was less hard for an artful enemy to accomplish; as Von Zieten was not a man of a supple, insinuating spirit, was not, in any degree, an admirer of French wit and philosophism, was more a merely practical soldier than one endeavouring to render the art of war as much as possible a matter of literature, erudition, and philosophy. Besides, it was Frederick's passion to make his army, as it were, one grand machine, of which the component parts should be formed by discipline, to act with the same mechanical correspondence of movements, as if they had been without all power of voluntary aberration or disobedience. It was his favourite amusement in peace, to train his troops to this perfection of discipline. He was, in this, partly to the admiration, and in some part, also, to the ridicule of all Europe, eminently successful. But, the essential nature of the Hussar-service required these troops to preserve more than the heavy armed cavalry or the infantry of the line, of individual, independent, voluntary motion, even in the most consummate regularity of their discipline. This the King could not or would not understand. He was tempted to despise, in time of peace, as nothing better than disorderly marauders. Hence the secret principle of his discontent with Von Zieten. It was easy, when he was in this mind, for an insidious favourite to persuade him; that the discipline of the Austrian light troops was better than that of his own; and that Von Zieten's chief merits had been in temerity and good fortune. During the whole interval till the commencement of the seven years war, Von Zieten was coldly and unkindly treated by his royal master. He endured the slights to which he was exposed, with manly silence, but not without much secret indignation and discontent.

His domestic and private enjoyments were, in this period, of the most pleasing and honourable nature. He built a noble house at Wustrau, for which the King presented him with the lime and timber. He made great agricultural improvements on his paternal estate. He employed a portion of his leisure in the study of military and architectural plans in his closet. He lived in much domestic endearment with his wife and children. He often entertained his friends at a hospitable and plentiful table, suitably, in its expence, to his condition and emoluments. His wife was taken from him by death, not long before the breaking out of the seven year's war. His own health was about the same time so much in decline, that what with this, what with his resentment of the King's unkindness, he had resolved to ask leave of his Majesty to resign, and to retire from the service. In his distress, his grand resource was in the consolations of piety. "I have lost every thing," said he, over the cold remains of his wife; "beauty, virtue, prudence, piety, all these she possessed; but it is the Almighty who hath taken her from me."

At the commencement of the seven year's war, Frederick felt himself suddenly compelled, by sentiments of involuntary confidence and esteem, to do ample justice at once to Von Zieten for all the wrongs of opinions by which he had tortured the feelings of this gallant and faithful servant during the peace. No sooner did he see war to be unavoidable, than he judged it indispensibly requisite cordially to reconcile himself to General Von Zieten. Von Winterfeldt undertook the task of conciliation: but Von Zieten was not to be talked into content by the plausible words of the man whose insidious and malicious arts he believed to have poisoned his Sovereign's mind against him. Frederick then paid Von Zieten a visit in person, and

and alone. He wished to persuade his general to acknowledge that he had at least by the caprice of his temper deserved the slights which had been put upon him; and he held out his hand in token of forgiveness and reconciliation. But Von Zieten would not confess misconduct of which he was not conscious. He shrunk back from the monarch's advances. "No then," said Frederick, with an earnestness that would not allow him to lose so valuable a servant, "It cannot be possible, that my faithful Von Zieten should, on the approach of a dangerous war, abandon his King and his Country whose confidence he so fully possesses!" This address was irrisistible. Von Zieten threw himself at the monarch's feet, and vowed to shed the last drop of his blood in his service. He was raised soon after to the rank of lieutenant-general, and prepared to take the field with his royal master.

Innumerable were the great acts of Von Zieten in the famous war which then ensued. He had the glory of covering the army in its passage over the Muldaw, and in the formation of the camp near Czisnitz immediately before the battle of Prague in May, 1757. Having in that battle the command of the reserve, he turned the fortune of the day, and ensured the victory to the Prussians, partly by the reach of his foresight, and the judgment of his precautions, in regard to the difficulties of the plan of attack for the left-wing—in part by the firmness, activity, and promptitude of thought with which he met the critical moment of danger, and executed the plan of support, which he had before skilfully conceived. In the movements of the two armies round Prague, from the 6th of May to the 18th of June, the day of the unfortunate defeat of the Prussians at Collin, Von Zieten displayed wonderful intrepidity and genius in the vigilance with which he discovered and frustrated almost all the stratagems which the enemy attempted to execute with their light troops. Even in the action at Collin, Von Zieten was successful in that part of the movements which it had been entrusted to him to execute, till in the attack of a battery he was struck from his horse by a grape-shot, and left for dead; but the ball had only grazed on his head, and he was in good time placed on horseback, and carried out of the danger. His wound did not long restrain him from sharing in the perils of this difficult campaign. He was present and second in command under his old and insidious rival Von Winterfeldt, when that general, in spite of Von Zieten's dissuations, hazarded an unnecessary and fool-hardy attack upon the Austrians, on the hill of Holzberg, and perished in it. Von Zieten had a glorious share in the subsequent efforts by which the Duke of Bevern in vain strove to sustain the fortune of the Prussian arms in Silesia against the superior numbers of the Austrians. It was by the judgment and resolution of Von Zieten that after the Duke of Bevern had been taken prisoner, the remains of his army were saved from entire ruin and dissolution by the pusillanimity and incapacity of the older lieutenant generals, Lestwitz, Katte, and Kiow. The King gave the highest approbation of a piece of service so eminent and seasonable, by sending orders to Von Zieten to put those generals under arrest, and himself, as general in chief, to conduct the troops to join the army under his Majesty. In the important battle of Leuthen, which again turned in favour of the Prussians, the fortune of the whole campaign, Von Zieten bagan the action by attacking and putting to flight the Austrian cavalry under General Nadasty. He performed service still more important, by pursuing the enemy in their retreat, with such activity and success, as to render it impossible for them again to make head against the Prussians, for this campaign. When the Austrians had been driven entirely out of Silesia; the King confided to Von Zieten the command on the frontiers of Bohemia, during the winter. In Moravia, in the campaign of 1758, the great Austrian commander succeeded in taking from Von Zieten a convoy of more than two thousand loaded waggons, by the loss of which the King was obliged to raise the seige of Ollmutz. He covered the King's retreat through the defiles of Moravia. After checking for a while the movements of Daun and Laudohn; Von Zieten by his precaution of making the cavalry to re-saddle their horses much sooner than according to the King's order on the night of the surprize at Hochkirchen, succeeded in sparing to the Prussians more than half the mischief of that disaster. In the campaign of 1759, Von Zieten distinguished chiefly by the retreat of Soraw, one of the finest atchievements of military genius that were exhibited by the Prussians in the whole course of the war. In that of 1760, this general covered the King's march from the banks of the Elbe to the town of Lignitz against the joint efforts of Daun and Laudohn at the head of ninety thousand Austrians. Von Zieten after passing the night with Frederick, beside a watch-fire, had a principal share with

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with him in the glory of the victory of Liegnitz. When the King and his general met in the field of battle after the engagement, Frederick embraced him, and advanced him to the rank of general of cavalry on the spot. Von Zieten's fortitude and reliance on divine Providence suggested to his mind noble topics of consolation, with which he at different times soothed and encouraged his master's despondency amidst the thickening difficulties of this campaign. "All things are possible, Sire; and it is our business to triumph over difficulties,"—were the words with which, when the other generals were silent, Von Zieten encouraged the King to attempt the glorious storming of the heights of Torgau. Von Zieten divided with the King the command on that day, and the glory of the victory. In 1761, Von Zieten was sent to intercept the march of the Russians out of Poland into the dominions of Prussia. But he came too late. They had already mustered in such force that with the troops there under his command, he could only watch their movements, and follow their progress. In the campaign of 1761, Von Zieten was constantly near the King's person, to whom in his severest trials, the consolation, counsels, and vigilant aid of this christian hero were extremely acceptable. In the Monarch's occasional absence, Von Zieten had the chief command; whenever two operations were attempted at the same time, he shared the command with his Royal Master. It was by adopting Von Zieten's advice to station a wing of cavalry on the heights of Reichenbach, that the King gained the great victory of that place on the 16th of August. He was present at the siege of Schweidnitz. As peace followed soon after its surrender, he there ended his services in actual war.

After the termination of the Seven Years' War, Von Zieten lived six-and-twenty years in the tranquil and healthful enjoyment of the glory, the honours, and the emoluments which he had so perilously earned. His Sovereign, the princes of the blood, and all that was great at the Court of Berlin, distinguished him during all this fortunate old age, with every mark of esteem, of friendship, even of veneration. He had outlived all his invidious rivals; and now saw in the Prussian army, none but pupils, admirers and friends. Strangers inquired after all the monuments of his fame with the same eager and respectful curiosity which was felt in regard to Frederick himself. By the soldiers and the common people he was universally hailed with enthusiasm as a father. Soon after the peace, he passed a short time at the baths of Carlsbad, happy in the society of General Laudohn and others of the heroes of the Austrian service, against whom he had lately fought. At the age of sixty-five he married a second wife, with whom he lived happy for more than twenty years; and of her excellence he thus emphatically declared his esteem in one of the last years of his life;—"God reserves such women as you for those whom he loves."

The greatest uneasiness which he experienced in his old age, was when the King, on account of his infirmities, declined to take him out in the seventy-ninth year of his age to the Bavarian war. He took great delight in assembling his old friends of the army around him at his hospitable table, in assisting in the education of his children, and in talking cheerfully over all experience of former times. Almost to the last, he continued to do his duty at courts-martial, as a reviewing general, or at the head of his own regiment at reviews. His last visit to the King was in the end of the year 1785. The King ordered a chair to be set for him; and remained himself with the circle of his courtiers standing before the good old man. He bade him adieu with tenderness—it was his last adieu; and then abruptly retiring, shut himself up in his closet. The scene brought tears into the eyes of all the spectators. Von Zieten's death followed not long after, on the morning of the 26th of January, 1786, in the eighty-seventh year of his own age. He left a daughter by his first marriage, and a son and a daughter by his second wife, who also survived him.

He was short in stature; in countenance homely, but with fine blue eyes; muscular, and well-knit in his limbs and joints; alert in all his movements; quick in penetration; scornful of intrigue and of every disingenuous art; cool in the midst of danger; of a military intuition which could measure ground and its difficulties with the exactness of geometrical survey, even by a single glance of his eye; master by habitual efforts of virtue over strong natural propensities to anger, and to some sensual indulgencies; unaffected, unassuming; exemplarily pious, but ever without sourness or gloom. Frederick was willing to think his skill in the art of war rather practical than scientific. But all his military dispositions and achievements evinced

him to be a consummate master of all the knowledge, the prudence, and the arts of generalship.

A literary monument has been lately raised to his memory, in an Account of his life by Madame Von Blumenthal, which we think one of the finest biographical compositions of modern times, and from which the preceding facts are extracted.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To a LADY *dreaming of the* DEATH *of her* LINNET.

THE Fairies that dance with the Moon's nightly beams,
And sip, with the bees, of the flowers dropping dew,
(As fabulists sing) are the heralds of dreams,
That break through the shadows of slumber to view.

A Fairy, on pinions that distanc'd the breeze,
Stole lately, Althea, with dreams to your bed;
And whisper'd, like murmurs of leaves on the trees,
"My darling, alas! your poor linnet is dead!"

Alarm'd with the tale of the Fairy, you weep
For the songster melodious, who warbled so well;
And fancy, while lost in the mazes of sleep,
You hear my sad muse ring his funeral knell.

Forbear, gentle mourner! his death to deplore;
Yet drop, for the sake of your lover, a tear;
And the bird, when the sun-beams his music restore,
Will repay you, in songs that shall ravish the ear.

With jealousy stung, by the bird's sweeter voice,
The Elfin, enamour'd, invented the tale:
But hark! his soft warblings still bid you rejoice,
As they flow with the brook that resounds through the vale.

Tavistock. W. EVANS.

FROM THE LATIN OF PONTANUS.

DAMSEL! fairer than the rose
That buds when vernal zephyr blows,
And swells in crimson to the view,
When moistened by the morning dew;
Come, mark with me thy emblem flower,
When glows the sultry noon-tide hour.
Come, see how feeble, faint, and dead,
It gently bows its drooping head,
And falls, and withers on the plain.
Damsel! thus brief is Beauty's reign:—
Pass some few years, and age shall trace
His wrinkles in thy fading face:
His touch shall dim thy glossy hair,
Thy ivory teeth, thy forehead fair.
No cestus, bright with gems and gold,
Thy swelling breasts shall then enfold;
No crowds of suitors then shall wait
With garlands trim to deck thy gate;
But dull and dreary o'er thy bow'r
Shall pass the lonely midnight hour.
Come, then, enjoy the vernal day,
And crop with me the flowers of May;
With silent wing Time speeds his flight,
And wafts us swift to endless night!
Come, then, my fair, and whilst we prove
The dear delights of mutual love,
Let glowing Venus beam from far
Our morning and our evening star.

W. SHEPHERD.

MORNING IN AUTUMN.

HAIL! lovely pledges of a splendid day;
Ye mists, that swell the valley's waving corn;
And dews, that o'er the hills your gems display,
Rich in the vivid rays of rising morn.

While your delicious odours breathe around,
Early I plunge into the sparkling stream;
And, bathing, listen to the torrent's sound,
And autumn-birds, that chaunt the morning beam.

The cock's shrill clarion sounds the silent hours,
And wakes my sweet Althea from her bed;
To tend her linnet, or her opening flowers,
Flush'd with the charms by lavish Nature shed:
Yet far less winning than the magic powers
Of her soft blushing smile of rosy red!

Tavistock. W. EVANS.

HYMN TO HEALTH.

NOONTIDE now glows in all its power:
Sacred shall be this tranquil hour,
As though some God were near:
Be mine, while lingering heats prevail,
And silent sleeps the vagrant gale,
To fix a temple here.

Yon heav'ns high-arching o'er my head,
This verdant turf by Nature spread,
These wild sweets flowering round,
The rites prescrib'd, oh! Health, proclaim,
Here be thy altar, heavenly dame,
This be thy holy ground.

'Twas

'Twas thus at noon, as sings the swain,*
Who tun'd the simple Doric strain,
Shepherds retiring lay,
And, while in awe they dropp'd the reed,
And careless left their flocks to feed,
To Pan would reverence pay.

Thus, too, on Mona's secret heights,
The Druid paid his mystic rites,
And vervain duly spread;
And thus, while Silence listen'd round,
Encircling wide the sacred ground,
In meek devotion prayed.

I, too, with wearied steps and slow
For I have reach'd this green hill's brow,
Now rest, at ease reclin'd,
Feasting, while round I turn my eyes,
And view the mingling hills arise,
With solemn thoughts my mind.

Oh! Parent blest of young delight,
Fair Health, now glide before my sight
In more than mortal grace,
With roses, blushing on thy cheek,
In radiant smile, and dimple sleek,
And harmony of face.

Let Love still move thy matron breast,
And let thy flowery-cinctur'd vest
In folds majestic flow;—
Splendent as sunbeams be thy hair,
In braids bright waving in the air,
And bright thy neck as snow.

Yet what avails? To thee in vain
I pour the pious-warbled strain,
The fruitless incense burn:
I see thee smiling still and sweet,
Yet hastening far from my retreat,
Ah! never to return.

Enslav'd to love, consum'd by thought,
With books, and verse, and follies fraught,
Too long I slighted thee;
Oh! how my youth has pass'd away,
And now I feel my strength decay,
And now thou slightest me.

Ah! flowers, which look, in vain, so gay;
Ah! gales, to me which idly play;
Ah! birds, that vainly sing:
The bloom of Spring, the Summer's flow'r,
And golden Autumn's milder store,
To me no pleasure bring.

Go, then, more kind, to Stella go;
Give her the pure vermilion glow,
And streak her eye with fire;
Still the dire throbbings of her heart,
Bid Languor's listless form depart,
And all her soul respire.

And let her drink th' ambrosial gales,
Which by thy springs, and hills, and vales,
Their balmy influence shed;
There halest herbs luxurious grow,
And flowers with brightest colours glow,
And daintiest odours spread.

Then shall the seas, and earth, and skies,
With double splendors feast her eyes,
Her breast with rapture fill;
Then shall she bid her sounding lyre,
(For Stella has the poet's fire)
With ardent numbers thrill.

Thus deign, oh Health! to hear my prayer,
And oft-times here will I repair;
For should'st thou not impart
Thy healing genuine warmth to me,
Still shall my incense rise to thee,
And that shall warm my heart.

G. D.

* Theocritus.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SANTO ZAGO.

THE paintings of this famous scholar of the great Titian are but little known, any more than the work of *Boschini*, who informs us, that he followed so closely the rules of his master, that any one who had seen his Angel conducting Tobias in the church of St. Catherine, in Venice, at the first view would doubtless give it to Titian; and were it not to a certain degree inferior in point of tenderness, even the best-informed judges might be deceived.

Boschini, p. 19 *and* 430.

Query. Are any one of this master's works in England? The writer has seen one in Italy that fully answered this character.

BOCCACCIO.

In the Vatican library, bequeathed by that great collector of books, *Capponi*, are the following editions of the Decamerone of our author, *all ornamented with cuts*, and some of which are now never met with, viz.

Decamerone 1472 Fol.
1525 Do. Venice, Bernadino de viano de Lexona vercellese.
1537 Ven. 8vo. Niccolo di Sabbio.
1538 Do. con ritratti d'Autore.
1546 Gilleto, 4to.
1552 Do. 8vo.
1552 Ven. Valgrisi, 4to.
1555 Lyons. Rovillius, 12mo.
1557 Ven. Valgrisi, 4to.
1590 Ven. Fabio & Aug^s. Teppino, 4to.
1554 Ven. Marcolini, 4to.

ANDREA MELDOSSA,

Whose works have been so often mistaken for

for thoſe of Parmigiano, was probably the firſt *inventor* of the method of working on copper in dry point (that is ſcratching on copper without varniſh); afterwards carried to ſuch perfection by Rembrant, Worlidge, and Capt. Bailly; and lately revived, with great improvement, by Mr. Blake, by means of a proceſs only practiſed by himſelf and a few of his friends. As few of the prints of Meldoſſa (all of which are uſually ſold at exorbitant prices) have his mark, it may be uſeful to point out two of the larger performances that are marked with his name, and by means of a reference to which, his ſtyle may be aſcertained to a certainty. The firſt is a folio print on two plates, on a ſtone in the corner of which is engraved,

ORIENTIBUS. GALLIS. ILION. CECIDIT. MD XLVII——EXVRCITIBVS. GALLV. RENOVABITVR.

Below the inſcription is a river god, with his back to the ſpectator, and on the waves, *Andrea Meldoſſa, inventor*. The ſtyle is very much like Parmigiano, and the print has twenty human figures, and three horſes in it, alſo a veſſel overſet; above are Jupiter, and Juno in her car, drawn by peacocks, a temple, and an obeliſk in the right hand corner. This print was in the collection of *Mr. Cratchrode*, now I believe in the Britiſh Muſeum, and near it was another impreſſion of the ſame print; where in the place of the name of the engraver, was a dolphin. Even that learned collector had put them at the end of his volume of Parmigianos.

He alſo engraved thus, a long 4to. the ſubject from Rafael, and put his name at length to it; on the ground a ſhield, with a Meduſa's head.

F. QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS

Says ſomewhere, "Lend and never aſk for your money, make preſents, treat, bear, endure, do good turns, hold your peace, and ſuffer yourſelf to be cheated cheerfully; *ſo ſhall you be beloved of all mankind.*"

His advice to thoſe who would be ſucceſsful in ſuits at law was, "Never pay your council nor attorney, nor diſcharge any fees of court; for all that money is certainly loſt, and it is a daily charge to you. And if you pay them and gain your cauſe, ſtill your money is gone; or, if you are caſt, ſtill worſe. For, take notice, before you go to law, the controverſy is, whether the money is your's or another's; but when the ſuit is begun, the contrivance is that it be neither your's nor the other's, but their's who pretend to defend you both."

—At Rome, in the chancery court, on the ſtair-caſe, there is a bas-relievo of Apollo flaying Marſyas; on which a ſtinging epigram has been made at the expence of the lawyers.

RICH. HAYDOCKE.

It ſhews how early the Engliſh nation had collectors of works of art among them, that Haydocke, in his preface to his tranſlation of Lematius from the Italian, adviſes his readers to ſpare no coſt to procure the works of ancient maſters: adding, "In which point ſome of our nobility, and divers private gentlemen, have very well acquitted themſelves; as may appear by their galleries carefully furniſhed with excellent monuments of ſundry famous maſters, both Italian and German.

THE LATE DR. STEBBING, OF GRAY'S INN,

Speaking, in one of his ſermons, of Hume and ſome other metaphyſical writers, once ſaid, ſarcaſtically, "Our thoughts are naturally carried back, on this occaſion, to the author of the firſt philoſophy; who likewiſe engaged to *open the eyes of the public*.—He did ſo; but the only diſcovery they found themſelves able to make was, *that they were naked!*"

ST. PIERRE.

It was beautifully ſaid by him, "The weavil and the moth oblige the wealthy monopolizer to bring his goods to market, and by deſtroying the wardrobes of the opulent they give bread to the induſtrious. Were grain as incorruptible as gold, it would be ſoon as ſcarce; and we ought to bleſs the hand that created the inſect that *obliges* them to ſift, turn, and ultimately to bring the grain to public ſale."

MASUCCIO SALERNITANO.

The firſt edition of his novels, printed in Naples, in folio in 1476, was ſold, in the Paris ſale for 21l.; the ſecond edition, 1492, for 5l. 15s. 6d. The language of both is Neapolitan, and very obſolete; yet it ſeems very probable that Lawrence Sterne had ſtudied them, for his manner of telling a ſtory is very like old *Maſuccio's*. To go no farther than his Preface, where, by way of compliment to his readers, he relates the following event.

"In thoſe days of illuſtrious and happy remembrance, in the reign of Queen Margaret, there was a wealthy merchant of great traffic, and well known throughout all Italy, named Guardo Saluſgio, of an honourable family. Now this man, walking one day careleſsly before his ſhop in the

the Clothiers' street, and at one of his turns seeing, at the very feet of a poor taylor, a Venetian ducat, which, however dirty and trod upon, nevertheless, by the merchant, who was well acquainted with the coin, was instantly recognized; and so, without ceremony, stooping down, with a smile, he said, 'By my faith, here is a ducat!' The wretched botcher, who was just then patching a doublet for a morsel of bread, overcome with envy at the sight, and from extreme poverty acted upon by rage and grief, looked up to Heaven, and, with his clenched fist, blaspheming the justice and power of God, added, 'Well is it said, that *gold flies to gold, and that misery and want cannot influence it!* Here have I toiled all day to earn five-pence, and find nothing but stones to wear out my shoes; while this great lord of treasures picks up a ducat of gold at my feet, who has no more occasion for it than a dead man for incense.'

"The prudent and wise merchant, who during this speech had, by the fiery arguments of the silversmith, who lived opposite, reduced the ducat to its pristine beauty, turning to the poor tailor, with a smiling countenance, replied; 'You are wrong, my good man, to blame Heaven, who has justly decreed that I should find the ducat; for, had it fallen to your share, you would soon have spent it; or, if, by chance, it had remained a while in your hands, you would have put it in some dirty place, alone too; whereas I, on the contrary, shall send him to his equals, among gay and splendid company.' So saying, he turned round to his bank, and threw it on the top of many thousand florins that lay therein."

The *ducat* was his book; the heap of *florins*, his genteel readers.

Original Letters from Mr. Edward Cave (Dr. Johnson's first Literary Patron) to Dr. Birch.

"REV. SIR, *Sept.* 9, 1741.

"If you have not seen the inclosed, it may be worth looking on.

"I have put Mr. Johnson's play * into Mr. Gray's hands in order to sell it to him, if he is inclined to buy it; but I doubt whether he will or not. He would dispose of copy, and whatever advantage would be made by acting it. Would your society, or any gentleman, or body of men, that you know, take such a bargain? Both he and I are very unfit to deal with the theatrical persons. Fleetwood was to have acted it last season, but Johnson and diffidence, or ——— prevented it.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your most humble servant,
EDW. CAVE."

"REV. SIR,

"The Ode to Wisdom, in the second volume of Clarissa, was written by Miss Carter: it had been handed about in manuscript. I had not permission to print it, though I asked for it personally at Deal; and though I before had it in manuscript, it was under a promise not to publish it without leave. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
Dec. 1747. EDW. CAVE."

Sat. Morng. Dec. 12, 1747.

"REV. SIR,

"I find (by a letter, on Friday) Miss Carter is very much vexed at the publication of her Ode in Clarissa, whether she thought it *unfinished*, or what was her reason she does not say, but wanted *me* to inform her how she could properly express her dislike of it. This is the affair that I wanted to consult you about before I wrote, (when I called last night) which I did, as I was not to miss that post, and to this effect, that I could conceive no other method, but to let me publish it in the Magazine, as she should correct it; with an introduction, that it being wrong without the leave and contrary to the intention of the author, we had obtained a genuine copy.

"If I can have leave to print this Ode correct, and that to Mr. Y———, in the same Magazine, this will tally very well, being circumstanced alike.

"I will wait on you on Monday or Tuesday, and am

Your very humble servant,
ED. CAVE."

Original Letter from the Rev. Peter Whalley, the Editor of Ben Jonson's Works in 1756, to Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

"SIR,

"Your very obliging favour came safe to hand; and I beg leave in this to return you my thankful acknowledgements for what you sent me in relation to Ben Jonson. That piece will be of service to me, both in composing a new Life of the author, which I design, and in explaining one or two of his smaller poems. Your inclination and abilities to gratify me, will, I am afraid, make me a troublesome correspondent; as they embolden me

* Irene.

me to ask whether you have the several pieces mentioned underneath? My bookseller tells me he cannot meet with 'em in the shops in town; and I fancy they are not to be had but in private or public libraries. I dont know of any of Jonson's pieces which were printed in 4to. except the *Sejanus*, (which I have) 1605. If any are in your possession, I should be glad to be acquainted with them. I have sent you what notices Mr. Hervey and Dr. Stonhouse have been pleased to give me. I entrusted the paper relating to Dr. Bishop with a gentleman, who could not meet with the Doctor at home: when I receive his answer, I will forward it to you, with his Sermon, which was printed here. The account you desire of myself, if worthy of a place in your work *(an intended Continuation of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses)* I will take care to send you; but desire to defer it till I have completed my master's degree. The church, of which I am vicar in this town, is St. Sepulchre's. It is a very curious structure, and said to be built after the holy sepulchre in Jerusalem; as indeed it is not unlike the pictures, which Sandy's gives us of it in his Travels. There are not above three such in England; that of the Temple bears some resemblance to it. The body is a round, from whence you ascend by steps into the chancell, which consists of three isles. We have no inscriptions worth notice, or I would send you a copy. I am with great respect, Sir,

Your most obed^t and obliged

Northampton, H^ble serv^t.

2d July, 1749. PETER WHALLEY."

"Annalia Dabrensia. Upon the Yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotswold Hills, &c. Lon. 4to. 1636. There is an account of this book in Wood's Athenæ, 2 vol. col. 812 The last edition.

"The Black Book, written by T. M. a pamphlet printed by T. C. for Jeffery Charlton, 1603, 4to.

"Decker's Pieces; particularly his Satyromastix, or the Untrussing the Humourous Poet; a Satire against Jonson.

"The Magnificent Entertainment given by King James, &c. upon the Day of his Tryumphant Passage from the Tower, through this honourable City of London, &c. 1603, by Thomas Decker.

"Dr. Gill's Piece against Jonson's Magnetic Lady, of which I forget the title.

"I have enclosed one of my Proposals; they are not yet published."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH HUDDART'S (ISLINGTON) *for a new Mode of making great* CABLES, &c. *so as to attain greater Strength, by a more equal Distribution of the Strain upon the Yarns.*

THE method adopted by the patentee cannot be explained to the general reader without the use of several figures. But having described the various parts of the machinery and implements to be used, the operation is as follows.—The bobbins, which are made something in the form of the barrel in a watch on which the chain runs, being all wound full of yarn, they are put upon the spindles, and the ends of the yarns led through small holes and ends of the spindle. One end of the spindle is put into the end of the axis, and the other end dropped into a notch in the rail; then some of the yarn is drawn off, and the springs regulated, till of equal force and sufficiently tight. The yarns are then to be drawn off, leaving that from the bobbin long enough to reach the fore-part of the machine, where it is to be knotted to the yarns of the strand, having fixed as many bobbins as intended yarns in the strand. The bands (if bands are used and not wheel-work) should also be made tight to carry the axis, which is done by a screw, adjusting the friction-wheel. The strand is then to be run and laid upon the rails or supporters, each yard in its proper notch; and for expedition one of the rails may be used for separating the yarns, and laying them in the rails, dropping a whole range into the notches at once; which being done, the yarns of the strand are to be smooth-knotted to the respective yarns from the bobbins, and the machine is ready for use. The yarns at the other end of the strand are then to be put through the register, taking care so to select them, as to clear each other when stretched to the holes in the register. The holes in the register being completed with yarns, let the ends be collected together upon a stretch, and made fast to the hook which turns the strand in registering, and slide the register back near to the hook, and adjust it by screws. Lastly, put round the

the tube the thong or wire, and make it fast to the jaws of the heaver, and heave it tight. If the handles of the heaver are too near or too far from each other, for the convenience of the man that registers the strand, alter the bolt till it is right, and every thing is ready to begin to register the strand. It being determined how hard the rope is to be laid, the index is to be fixed accordingly on the arc, and taking a few turns with the hook, keeping the heaver tight to compress the tube, the guage is to be tried, and the registering regulated.

If three strands are registering together, it must be a triple register in one frame; there is, however, no necessity to try but one strand with the guage, if the yarns are of the same kind. The strands being registered, must be made fast to the hook in the common way, equally tight. For *laying*, the index of the guage being altered, the corresponding numbers must be used; then turning the hooks of the strands till the outside shell of yarns correspond with the tongue of the guage, and begin to lay the rope. In registering, a sufficient weight is laid upon the hook to prevent its being drawn towards the machine.

MR. THOMAS KENTISH'S (BAKER-STREET) *for an improved* DERRICK, *for loading and unloading Ships, &c.*

The principal parts of this machinery are a purchase-wheel, properly fastened; a roller to take the rope of that wheel; a break-wheel, and a lever to press on this to lower the weight down; a racket-wheel and paul to stop the roller from going back when hoisting up the weight; a ship's mast, or a post in the ground on shore with a guy, a shieve to keep the rope extended, and a hook on which the weight is fixed.

By the cranes, of almost any construction, there is little difficulty in raising a weight; but accidents too frequently happen in lowering the lever. The common method of delivering a cargo from ships is by a large luff tackle, fixed to the head of the derrick, the end of the face being brought to the capstan, by which four men can with difficulty raise a hogshead of sugar; but it requires, at least, five to lower one down with safety; the weight frequently overpowers that number, and obliges them to drop from the bars.

To prevent such accidents, Mr. K. has invented the roller with two inclined planes to his derrick; three turns or more with great weight of rope, from the purchase wheel at the head, are to turn round the centre of the roller, which is taken off as the weight ascends, by a small roller, with two inclined planes, placed a little above the large roller, a man holding or drawing the rope off until the weight is as high as wanted; then the lever is pressed on the break-wheel, by a weight at the end, sufficient to check the roller, and make it perfectly easy to the man or boy to ease the rope away as fast or as slow as he pleases. The weight being checked by three powers—the boy holding on the rope, the handle to the roller, and the lever pressing on the break-wheel.

The derrick may be applied to various uses on shore, on board his Majesty's ships in ordinary, hospital and prison ships, or to get in the guns and stores of a man of war, by a few hands, before the proper officers and ship's company are ordered on board. The wheel and roller may be applied to hoist up water from a deep well, and it will bring up a large quantity, with less strength and labour than is now required by a common wheel and pinion;—to hoisting up boats on board men of war or merchant ships with more ease and expedition than by the common tackle; and to lowering them with safety, as she must go down in a horizontal position into the water, and is disengaged in a moment, which prevents accidents, particularly when the ship has sternway, the boat is often in danger under the counter, before the tackle can be unhooked. Four men will be sufficient to deliver a sugar ship, which with a capstan requires eight. With the derrick, we are also assured by the Patentee, that there is a saving of time, and of rope; and the machine itself is not liable to get out of order. It will last as long as the ship; and, if an accident occur, it is so simple, that any mechanic can repair it.

MR. ROBERT RANSOME'S (IPSWICH) *for a Method of making and tempering* CAST-IRON PLOUGH-SHARES, &c.

To make the *shares*, the melted pig-iron is poured into a mould, prepared for the purpose, formed with one side or part of iron, and the other side or part of sand or loam. The side of the share, when cast, that lays next the iron mould, will be hard, and of a proper temper, while the other side that is formed in sand or loam will be soft; and if made of the best pig-iron, the share will be much strengthened.

The *moulds* are thus made; a well-finished share, made either of iron or other metal, is laid upon sand or loam, carefully

fully stopping it up until an accurate parting is made of that side of the share which is designed to be hardened; then pour on it lead, plaster of Paris, &c. that will take an exact impression. With this cast, another is taken in sand or loam of the exact shape, in iron or other metal, which is the part used to form one side of the share, and that gives the hardness and temper to it. The other side of the share is formed in a flask of wood or metal, with sand or loam in the common way. These two parts are fastened together by screws, &c. so as to serve the purpose of confining the mould together, while the metal is pouring in. The socket of the share is formed by an iron or metal plug, the shape of the socket, being inserted into the mould, by which means the socket is sure to be smooth, and exact in size and shape.

Scarifiers and hoes may be cast in a similar manner; but if both sides be required to be hard, and the inner part soft, then both sides of the mould must be made of iron or other metal.

Two actions have lately been brought on patent causes. The FIRST was tried in the Common Pleas before Lord Alvanley. The action was brought by Mr. Smith, a sadler, against Mr. Dickenson, of Bond-street, to recover damages for the injury he had sustained by the defendant having availed himself of a communication which the plaintiff had made to him, of an invention for which the plaintiff was about to take out a patent.

It appeared on the trial that some years since, the plaintiff had obtained a patent for an apparatus to give elasticity to the girths of saddles, and that the defendant in November, 1801,* obtained a patent for a similar apparatus. The plaintiff at this period had another invention, very superior to any thing before known, which he explained to Dickenson, upon his first entering into an engagement to take no advantage of it. Nevertheless, in a short time, he took a patent for this very invention. After a full investigation, the jury retired, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff 300l. damages, and 40s. costs; and likewise an assignment of the defendant's patent, at his own expence, to the plaintiff. The jury also left several questions to the determination of the court, which we shall probably notice hereafter.

The SECOND was brought by Huddart* *v.* Grimshaw, for an infringement of his patent. It was proved on the trial, that the defendant had, by the consent of Captain Huddart, seen his mode of rope-making, and had requested the liberty of adopting the same invention at his ropery in Sunderland; which, however, was positively refused. From this time, it was also proved, that the defendant carried on his business in a private manner, shutting up his manufactory; and permitting none to enter it, excepting persons in whom he could confide; and, as it was alleged, practising part of the plaintiff's invention.

This action was tried in the Court of King's Bench; and, after a long investigation, Lord Ellenborough recapitulated the evidence, stating the principal points of the law relative to the case; he observed that there was certainly *prima facie* evidence that the defendant had made use of part of plaintiff's invention; but he left it to the jury to consider whether or not it was an infringement of the plaintiff's patent. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

* See Monthly Magazine, Vol. 13, p. 383.

* See an account of the Specification in the former page.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC RESEARCHES *of the* SOCIETY INSTITUTED *in* BENGAL.

F. WREDE, esq. has laid before this society an account of the St. Thomé Christians on the coast of Malabar, the particulars of which are as follow. The first Portuguese adventurers were not more surprised than gratified to find Christians on the Malabar coast: their exultation was however but temporary, for upon investigation they found that these Christians followed the doctrines of Nestorius, and acknowledged, instead of the Pope, the Patriarch of that sect, residing in Syria, for their ecclesiastical chief.

In the beginning of the 15th century these Christians possessed 110 churches in the countries now subject to the Travancore and Cochin Rajahs; and even at the present time, after manifold persecutions, oppressions, and successive revolutions, that have almost depopulated the whole coast, they are computed to amount to no less than 150,000 souls. They are indiscriminately called St. Thomé Christians, Nestorians, Syrians, and sometimes the Malabar Christians of the mountains, but the most common name given to them by the Hindoos of the country, is that of Nazaranee Mapila, and more frequently Surians, or Suriance Mapila.

The Portuguese bestowed upon them the name of St. Thomé Christians, probably from their first founder and bishop whose name was Mar Thomé, from whom every ecclesiastical chief or bishop assumes the name of Mar Thomé, although his real name be Joseph, Abraham, &c. Hence the Portuguese missionaries maintain that St. Thomas the Apostle preached the gospel in India, and was martyred at Malliapoor now St. Thomé: and as vestiges of Christianity were, at this period, discovered in China, they maintain that the same apostle preached in that remote region, and some of them make him to have passed from thence to the Brazils. The Malabar Christians they say, had a long time continued without ecclesiastical chiefs, or communication with the rest of the Christian world, till they found means to procure bishops from Mosul in Syria, who unfortunately had been the abettors of Nestorius, and through their means this heresy was introduced among the christians of Malabar.

All traditions and Malabar records agree, that the Syrian Christians were known, and had been settled on the Malabar coast, long before either the Arabs or the Jews. The arrival of Mar Thomé may be placed about the middle of the 5th century. The first mention of a Syrian colony of Christians is made in the reign of *Cocoorangon Perumal*, who probably lived in the 6th century. A wealthy Syrian merchant of the name of Thomé Cannaneo, is said to have landed and settled at Cranganore. He married two wives, one of the Nair, and one of some low cast, by whom he had a very numerous progeny, who, after his death, had great disputes about his inheritance. These led to a separation, the sons by the Nair woman settling in the southern parts, and the others in the northern parts of Malabar.

The St. Thomé Christians possessed upwards of one hundred villages situated mostly in the mountainous part of the southern division of Malabar. Their habitations were distinguished from those of the Hindoos, by being chiefly solid buildings, and collected in villages not scattered and dispersed as those of the Bramins and Nairs. They obeyed their archbishop

archbiſhop both in civil and eccleſiaſtical matters, paying a very moderate tribute to the Rajahs, in whoſe territories they lived. They paid no tithes to the clergy, but at their weddings they uſed to offer the tenth of the marriage gift to their churches. At theſe feſtivals they were very profuſe and oſtentatious, and they celebrated them with great pomp; it was then principally that they had occaſion to make a ſhew of the privileges granted them by one of the *Perumals*; as of the bride and bridegroom riding upon elephants, of having the hair ornamented with flowers of gold, of different muſical inſtruments playing, as alſo of flags of different colours carried before them. They all wore ſwords and targets, and ſome of them had firelocks; they were great markſmen, and, from their eighth year, uſed to frequent their firing ſchools.

The girls were precluded from all inheritance, even if no ſons were in the family. This ſingular law, which is ſo contrary to all Malabar cuſtoms, proves that the St. Thomé Chriſtians were imported originally from Syria.

In religion, they followed the doctrine of Neſtorius: they rejected the divine nature of Chriſt, and called the Virgin Mary, only the Mother of Chriſt, not of God: they maintained that the Holy Ghoſt proceeded only from God: they admitted no images of ſaints in their churches, where the croſs alone was to be ſeen: they had only three ſacraments; Baptiſm, the Euchariſt, and the Orders: they did not believe in tranſubſtantiation, nor in purgatory; the ſaints they ſay are not admitted to the preſence of God, but are kept in a third place till the day of Judgment.

Their prieſts were permitted to marry, and the whole ceremony of marriage conſiſts in tying a ſtring round the girls neck. They reckoned their Sunday from Saturday evening Veſpers, till the firſt matin of Sunday, ſo that after ſun-riſe they might work again.

Such was the happy ſituation of the Chriſtians of St. Thomé till the arrival of the Portugueſe in India, who finding all mild meaſures to reclaim them to the Roman rites in vain, ſeized their archbiſhop Mar Joſeph, and ſent him priſoner to Portugal, but he had the art to ingratiate himſelf with the Queen, who permitted him to return, upon promiſing to bring about an union between his flock and the See of Rome.

In the mean time the St. Thomé Chriſtians had applied to the then Patriarch of Babylon for a new Metropolitan, whom they obtained in the perſon of Mar Abraham. But he had ſcarcely taken poſſeſſion of his See, when Mar Joſeph returned. The conſequence was, that all the Malabar Chriſtians divided themſelves into two parties, one adhering to Mar Joſeph, and the other to Mar Abraham. The former, however, prevailed and cauſed Abraham to be ſeized in order to be ſent to Europe. The veſſel in which he was, touched at Moſambique, where he found means to eſcape, and from thence to get to Babylon over land, from whence he proceeded to Rome, and, pretending to recant the Neſtorian hereſy, he was newly ordained, conſecrated and loaded with the higheſt eccleſiaſtical dignities, though it afterwards appeared that he was ſtill a zealous adherent to his old faith.

The Portugueſe clergy were much diſpleaſed with the conduct of Mar Joſeph, who, notwithſtanding all his promiſes to the Queen, continued to govern his flock according to the tenets of Neſtorius, and to prevent rather than promote a re-union with the Roman Catholics, ſo that a new order for his impriſonment was made in the year 1567. He was accordingly a ſecond time tranſported, firſt to Portugal, and afterwards to Rome, where he contrived to make his peace with the Pope; but before he could undertake a new voyage to India, he died at Rome, on the eve of being made a cardinal.

Mar Abraham had in the mean time arrived at Goa, with new authority from the Pope, but the archbiſhop De Menezes on examining his credentials, pretended that Mar Abraham had deceived his holineſs, and confined him in a convent, from which, however, he eſcaped, and was received with exultations by all the St. Thomé Chriſtians, and was left in quiet poſſeſſion of his See till his death. Meaſures were, however, taken that no Syrian prieſt might in future find his way to the Malabar Chriſtians, and as the Portugueſe were completely maſters of Ormuz, and the whole navigation on this ſide of India, they eaſily prevented all intercourſe between the Neſtorian Patriarch at Babylon, and the St. Thomé Chriſtians at Angamalee. They ſtand even accuſed of having drowned a new Syrian biſhop in the year 1644 in the road to Cochin. Mar Abraham died about the year 1597, profeſſing to the laſt moment of his life his adherence to the Neſtorian church, and his abhorrence of the tenets of the Popiſh religion.

Menezes

Menezes resolved to visit in person the Malabar Christians, who had elected a priest of their own of the name of George. The appearance of a man of his birth, rank, wealth, and power, as primate of India was decisive. He assembled most of the Syrian priests, and four elders from each village, and after some show of disputation, he proceeded to dictate the law to them, and to appearance the Nestorians of Malabar were united to the Roman church.

This re-union of the St. Thomé Christians to the See of Rome was, however, neither general, nor sincerely lasting: for, a short time after they found their way to the mountains of Travancore, where they revived the old doctrines and rites, and ever since they have kept up their communication with the Jacobites and Nestorians of Syria. At present there are thirty-two churches of this description remaining, which are called Schismatic Syrians by the Portuguese and Roman clergy. They have a bishop, one Mar Thomé, who resides at Narnatte. About 84 of the old St. Thomé churches remain united to the Roman Catholic religion, and are governed by the archbishop of Cranganore, or as he styles himself, the archbishop of the Malabar Christians of the mountains. Since the death of the last archbishop, the governor of Goa, who had formerly the nomination, appointed a Vicar General; he is a native of Malabar, of Syrian extraction, of the name of *Thomé Enamakel.* The united St. Thomé Christians retain only the peculiarity of the Chaldean language being still used in their churches, for which they are furnished with the necessary books.

The St. Thomé or Syrian Christians never claimed the particular protection of either the Portuguese or Dutch, but considered themselves as subjects of the different Rajahs in whose districts they lived; and as long as the old Hindoo system lasted, and the former division of the country, under a variety of petty Rajahs, was preserved, they appear to have enjoyed the same degree of freedom, ease, and consideration as the Nairs. But when the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin had subjected to themselves all the petty Rajahs and chiefs, they established a most oppressive despotism, in the room of the former mild limited Oligarchy, and we cannot be surprized to behold the present wretched situation of those formerly so flourishing Syrian villages, since we see the Bramins and Nairs stript of most of their old prerogatives, and subject to almost the same oppressions and extortions.

Captain David Richardson has presented to the same society an account of the Bazeegurs, a sect commonly denominated Nuts, who are strictly speaking *players* or *actors*, from their Persian name of Bazee-gur, which may be literally rendered a *Juggler*; but the appellation of Nut extends to several tribes, and properly belongs to many more; each party having branched out and formed itself into a distinct sect, agreeably to the habits of life or modes of subsistence which necessity and local circumstances may have induced them to adopt, as their own peculiar calling or art.

The Bazeegurs are sub-divided into seven casts, but the difference seems only in name, for they live together and intermarry as one people. They profess to be *Moosulmans*, but have little knowledge of the prophet. They acknowledge a God, and in all their hopes and fears address him, except when such address might be supposed to interfere in *Tansyn's* department, a famous musician whom they consider as a sort of tutelary deity; consequently they look up to him for success and safety in all their professional exploits. These consist of playing on various instruments, singing, dancing, tumbling, &c. The two latter accomplishments are peculiar to the women of this sect. The notions of religion and a future state among this vagrant race, are principally derived from their songs which are simple and beautiful. They are commonly the production of *Kubeer*, a poet of great fame. On every occasion of doubt, they have a quotation ready from their favourite bard; and in answer to any queries respecting the state of the soul after death, the following stanza is repeated:

Nor soul nor love divine can die,
 Although our frame must perish here,
Still longing hope points to the sky;
 Thus sings the poet *Das Kubeer.*

They conceive one spirit pervades all nature, and that their soul being a particle of that universal spirit, will of course rejoin it, when released from its corporeal shackels.

At all their feasts, men, women, and children drink to excess. Liquor with them is the *summum bonum* of life; every crime may be expiated by plentiful libations of strong drink, and, in some cases, to the ordinary fine, is added this peculiar

liar punishment of having their noses rubbed on the ground.

Though professing Islamism, they employ a *Bruhman*, who is an adept in astrology, to fix on a name for their children, whom they permit to remain at the breast till five or six years of age. Their marriages are deferred to a later period of life, in consequence of a daughter being considered as productive property to the parents, by her professional abilities. The girls, who are merely taught to dance and sing, have no restriction on their moral conduct but the chastity of the *tumblers* is strictly enjoined, until their stations can be supplied by younger ones, trained up in the same line. After the matrimonial ceremony is over they no longer exhibit as public dancers. A total change of conduct is expected and generally ensues.

There are in and near Calcutta five sets of these people, and to each is appointed a *Surdar* or manager, one of whom is considered as the *chief* or Nardar Boutah. The people of each set are hired by the Surdar for a certain period, after which they are at liberty to join any other party. No person can establish a set without the sanction of the Nardar Boutah, who receives a fourth of the profits, besides a tax of two rupees which is levied on the girls of each set, as often as they may have attracted the notice of persons not of their own cast. When the parties return from their excursions, this money is paid to the Nardar Boutah, who convenes his people, and they continue eating and drinking till the whole is expended. When any of the *Surdars* are suspected of giving in an unfair statement of their profits, they are brought to trial, and subjected to a fine for liquor, and if it be not immediately paid, the delinquent is banished from their society; his wife and children even avoid him.

The Budeea Nuts differ from the Buzeegurs in some particulars. The men are remarkably athletic, and adroit in every kind of slight of hand, practising juggling in all its branches. As tumblers, they exhibit not only feats of agility, but great instances of strength. They inter their dead, and the only ceremony seems to be, to forget their sorrows by getting completely drunk immediately afterwards. The women are not allowed to witness their juggling exploits; they have a department allotted to themselves, which consists of the practice of physic, &c. they usually sally out in the morning with a quantity of herbs and dried birds, and begging from door to door, offer their services generally to the females only, in the cure of whose ailments they pretend to have a peculiar knowledge. Should it so happen that they do not return home before the jackals cry is heard in the evening, their fidelity is suspected, and they subject themselves to the displeasure of their husbands, and are punished accordingly.

The marriage ceremonies are truly farcical; but when the bride is delivered into the hands of the bridegroom, he is expected to behave kindly to her, and she is reminded of the necessity of conducting herself as a good and obedient wife. The man then makes a mark with red powder on her forehead, saying, "this is my wedded wife." She repeats the same ceremony upon her husbands face. The merriment then begins, and each endeavours to accomplish the soonest the business of intoxication, except the wife, who on that day is expected to refrain. A little after day-light the whole party prepare to set off for the bridegroom's house, and the dowry is delivered. Before the house stands an earthen pot filled with water; and in it is placed a small fresh branch of a Mangoe tree; an emblem of plenty. The mother comes forth with a sieve, containing rice, &c. which she waves round each of their heads three times, and touches their foreheads with it. The bridegroom then leads the bride into the house where she is received by the mother with many welcomes. The men and women again assemble, and in the evening scenes of intoxication succeed, their greatest enjoyment consists in the grossest indulgence of the sensual appetites.

Captain Richardson, after many other particulars, shews that the jugglers who arrived in Europe about the 13th century, and who introduced the viol with three strings, were of a race very similar to what the Bazeegurs are at this day, in confirmation of which he introduces an extract from Doctor Burney's History of Music. He then draws a parallel between the Gipsies of Europe and these Bazeegurs. They are both a wandering race, and have a language peculiar to themselves. The Gipsies have their king, the Nuts their Nardar Boutah: they go in companies, and their employments are similar. They are both considered as thieves; and to both religion seems of no concern.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE are happy to inform the Public, that some valuable Manuscripts, comprising various Letters from the pen of Mr. RICHARDSON, the author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c. are in the possession of his family, and will speedily be published.

An extensive and valuable library of Chinese books has lately been received from Italy by Dr. MONTUCCI, and may be seen by the literati on applying to that gentleman at Pancras. It is for sale, and consists of nearly twelve hundred volumes, which the learned possessor has labelled and arranged under the eight following classes.*

I. KUON-HOA, or the Classical Chinese Language, as written and spoken at Court by the Mandarines, &c. This class is divided into the three following branches.

1. *Chuen çu*, or Ancient Characters, containing four Dictionaries, each upon a different plan, and often quoted in the *Memoires des Missionaries de Pekin*: see also the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lix. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - - - 33

2, *Chim-çu*, or Modern Characters, as commonly printed and written. Containing twelve Dictionaries, each differferent. Two of them are MSS. - - - 92

3. *Ju-ven*, or Works of Literature; containing a Treatise on the Art of Poetry. Three Works upon Antiquities. Two Collections of Fables, and a Glossary. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - 63

II. KIM,† or Sacred Books. These are divided into the three following classes.

This class is peculiarly interesting, as many of the volumes are interleaved with MSS interpretations by the Missionaries.

1. *Xam*, or Upper Class; containing the celebrated five *Kim*, with various commentaries; called the 1. Ye-Kim. 2. Xu-Kim. 3. Xi-Kim. 4. Li ki, and 5, Chun-sieu. To this class belongs also the *Hi-çi*, or Commentary, by Confucius, upon the *Ye-kim*, or Exagramms supposed to have been written by Fo-hi about 2900 years before Christ. This collection has no less than eighteen various editions and commentaries. - - - - - - - - 222

2. *Chum*, or the class between the upper and lower; containing the other books of Confucius and his disciples. The ancient Glossary *Ulh bia*. The *Li-y*; the *Cheu-li*; the *Kia-li*; and the works of the celebrated philosopher *Chu çu*. - 105

3. *Hia*, or the Lower Class; containing the works of Lao çu, and other philosophers of the sect *Tao-su* - - - - - 108

III. Y, or Mythology; containing the rites and superstitions of the Bonzes. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 71

IV. SU, or History, which is divided into three main branches.

1. *Su-ki*, or Historical Periods; embracing the Universal and particular History of the several Dynasties, and Chronology. Volumes - - - - - - - - - 134

2. *Yu-tu*, or Geography, including Itineraries and Travels - - - - - - - 32

3. *Pe-kia*, or Biography; which contains several interesting works, particularly the Lives of the Seventy-two Disciples of Confucius. - - - - - - - - - 89

V. LIU, or Law, containing the Code of Laws; the proceedings of the Six *Pu*, or Tribunals. Among these volumes is a manuscript in 12 volumes containing the Statutes of the Present Tartaric Dynasty *Ta-çin*. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 53

VI. SIM-*li*, or Natural Philosophy, including the celebrated work published under *Yum-lo*, about 1400 years after Christ; also Mathematics; singular Plates on all the Branches of Experimental Philosophy. The celebrated *Cheu-pi-kim*, or a Treatise on Geometry, supposed of the age of *Yu* the Great, about 2300 years before Christ. Volumes - - 53

VII. ÇA-XU, a Collection of Miscellaneous Authors. Volumes - - - - - 89

VIII. SI-JU-VEN,

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* Dr. Montucci follows the Portuguese orthography in writing the Chinese words, as the most approved by Dr. HAGER and others. The hyphens between the Chinese words are only put to avoid confusion in pronouncing and reading.

† It is to be observed, that the title of *Kim* is given to all those works which have been collected since the general conflagration of books, which was ordered by *Xi-hoam-ti*, of the Dynasty of *Çin*, 212 years before Christ. So that the contents of them must have been written at least before the end of the preceding Dynasty *Cheu*, which was extinct in the year 250. Before Christ. Some of the third class are strongly suspected to be spurious.

VIII. Si-ju-ven, or Works of the Missionaries, called by the Chinese, Occidental Literature. This class contains some works of Father *Ricci*, *Aloisius*, &c. and a learned Treatise on Astronomy in 10 vols. with MSS. Plates. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - - - 38

Total 1182

Dr. Montucci obligingly shews in this collection a number of interesting volumes, of the remotest antiquity, and the only copies in Europe;—at least they are not to be found in the printed Catalogues of the Chinese Collections, in the library of the National Institute, nor in the library of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg.—The following works are particularly curious:

1. *Lo*-xu-chim-go*, or the Ancient Classical Characters rendered into their perfect *Chim* form (see above, class I. n. 2.) This work is in five large quarto volumes, twelve inches by seven, on superfine paper; every ancient character is exhibited upon a large scale, and then reduced into its modern shape.

2. *Poei-ven iun-fu*, or Combinations of Composition and harmonic Similarities of Sound, being a Dictionary of Rhymes, wherein every Character is shewn in all its possible Combinations with Others, for which Authorities are always quoted.

3. *Po-ku-tu*, or Plates on Learned Antiquities; a work in 20 vols. Containing a numerous Series of Vases, Musical Instruments, Metallic Mirrors, &c. &c. with ancient Inscriptions exhibited afterwards in modern Characters. The whole is arranged in the order of time, commencing with the most ancient Dynasty down to the *Han*, about 200 years before Christ.

4. *Cheu ye-çiuen-xu*, or The most perfect Writings on the *Ye-kim*, by *Cheu Kum*, a celebrated law-giver who flourished about 1122 before Christ.

5. *Lo-kim tu*, or Plates on the Six *Kim* of the First Class, (see above, class II. n. 1.) consisting of six immense folios, sixteen inches by ten, wherein all subjects mentioned in those *Kim* are exhibited in a splendid series of Engravings on Wood.

6. *Tao te-kim*, or the Rule of Virtue, a celebrated *Kim* by *Lao-çu*, contemporary to Confucius. A manuscript Latin Version of this very curious work may be seen in the library of the Royal Society.

7. *Yi-yo-lo*, or Description of a Foreign Region. An elegant volume, containing an account of the Chinese Embassy, in the latter years of the reign of Kam-hi, to Peter the Great, at Moscow.

8. *Sin-chi-y-siam-tu*, or New Engravings, containing Plates of the most important Figures, being a Series of Prints on all Branches of Natural Philosophy.

* The collections of classical characters are stiled *Lo-xu* or *Six writings*, with an allusion to the *six rules* of constructing characters, according to the method of the first inventors. See the *Mem. des Missionaires*.

Dr. Fothergill, of the Western Dispensary, has in the Press a Treatise upon a very singular and painful affection of the nerves of the face, called by certain French writers and some others, *Tic Douloureux*.

Mr. Dawson Turner has now in the Press, and will publish in about a month, a small work on Botany, written in Latin, and accompanied with coloured engravings: it will be entitled *Species Muscorum Frondosorum Hiberniæ*, and is intended as an Enchyridion of the Mosses.

The publication of the works of the late Archdeacon Blackburne, the author of the *Confessional*, in seven volumes, may be expected to appear in the course of a month or two, with the Archdeacon's Memoirs of his own Life and Writings; and several original letters and papers, by way of notes or appendix to the Memoirs; in which much curious and interesting matter will be brought to light. The editor, (*F. B. Richmond, Yorkshire*,) will be much obliged to any person, who can speedily communicate to him the Archdeacon's answer to the Proposal made to him from the Congregation at the Old Jewry, in November 1766, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Chandler.

A work of singular importance to the practical Agriculturist will make its appearance in a few days. Mr. Arthur Young proposes to favour the world with a fifth edition, corrected to the present time, of his well-known *Farmer's Calendar*. This work has been out of print for several years; and copies have been bought at a very enormous price whenever they could be met with: Mr. Young, has, however, been induced to prepare a new and enlarged edition, which includes every modern improvement and discovery in the practice of agriculture.

The Trustees of the British Museum have just purchased Dr. Combe's invaluable Collection of early English Bibles, the only complete one in the kingdom.

A friend of the late Rev. Hugh Farmer is preparing for the press, Memoirs of that learned Author; to which will be added a curious piece of his, never before printed, being the only one of his manuscripts which was preserved from the flames.

An Essay, Medical, Philosophical, and Chemical, on *Drunkenness*, and its effects on the Human body, by Dr. TROTTER, of Newcastle, is in the Press, and will be published in a few weeks: being a comment on the Inaugural Dissertation *De Ebrietate*, &c. Edin. 1788. This is the first attempt to treat the subject in a scientific form.

An enlarged edition of The Elements of Science and Arts, a work formerly published by IMISON, under the title of The School of Arts, will be ready for publication in a few days. It is a familiar introduction to natural philosophy and chemistry, shewing their connection with the arts and manufactures; and the latest discoveries and improvements are pointed out. Thirty engravings by Mr. LOWRY, illustrate the work.

Dr. MARTIN, minister of Monimail, (the parish of the Earl of Leven and Melville) has sent to the Cupar Press a volume of Sermons, preached after the interment of the late venerable the Earl and Countess of Leven, &c. and on other occasions. The volume, dedicated to Lady Napier, will be elegantly printed on good paper; and is expected to be ready in March. It may not be improper to add, that a large appendix of delineation of characters, anecdotes, and illustrations, will be added; and that the impression is a limited one.

The posthumous Works and Life of the late Dr. HENRY HUNTER will certainly be published in the month of February.

The poetical Works of the Rev. Mr. BIDLAKE, collected in one volume, are in the press.

Three more numbers, completing the first part of Mr. DAGLEY's tasteful work upon Gems are nearly ready for Publication.

Mr. BYERLEY has in the press an enlarged edition of the Essay on Novel-writing; to which he intends to prefix an Essay on Romances, wherein he proposes to examine the merits of Mr. D'Israeli's Essay on that subject.

The second edition of Mr. DAVID WAKEFIELD's Essay upon Political Œconomy is in the Press, and will make its appearance early in March.

Mr. THOMAS GILL has found out a very excellent substitute for Indian ink, possessing all its valuable properties. Boil parchments slips or cuttings of glove leather, in water, till it forms a size, which when cool becomes of the consistence of jelly; then, having blackened an earthen plate by holding it over the flame of a candle, mix up, with a camel hair pencil, the fine lamp black thus obtained, with some of the above size, while the plate is still warm. This black requires no grinding, and produces an ink of the very colour, which works as freely with the pencil, and is as perfectly transparent, as the best Indian ink: it possesses the advantage of furnishing artists with a substitute for that article, which may be prepared in situations where it might be difficult to obtain the ink itself.

A Philosophical Society has been established at Glasgow, for the ensuing year. Dr. MICKLEHAM is president; John Robertson, esq, vice president; Wm. Durham, esq. secretary, and James Lindsay, esq. treasurer.

In the Appendix to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's Essay regarding Cattle, we find the following receipt for making hay-tea. Take about one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and six quarts of clear spring water, boil them together till the water is reduced to four quarts, then take out the hay, and mix a pound of barley, oat, or bean meal, amongst a little water: put it into the pot, or cauldron, while it is boiling, and keep it constantly stirring until it is thickened. Let it cool, then give it the calf, adding as much whey as will make a sufficient meal. This is a cheap way of rearing calves, and the valuable article of milk may be saved for other purposes. When cattle are kept out in winter, it is recommended as an useful practice to rub some tar at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the skin, and it is said contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.

The following is an improved method of preparing Mineral Kermes. Reduce separately into powder, and mix together 16 parts of crude antimony, 24 parts of purified potash, and three parts of flowers of sulphur, put the mixture into a crucible, and reduce it to a state of complete fusion. When cold, pulverize the mass, boil it half an hour with 128 parts of water, filtre the liquid while boiling through a fine cloth; let it run into a pan containing 156 parts of water, and leave it exposed to the action of the air in a shallow vessel, where it presents a considerable surface, from 48 to 72 hours, or till parts of a bright orange colour appear upon its surface.

surface. The liquor is then to be decanted, the deposited matter washed in a large quantity of water, and removed to a filter; and then dried by a gentle heat. This process furnishes 12 or 14 parts of mineral kermes. Nearly the whole of the antimony dissolves, and is transformed into kermes.

The Bedfordean gold medal will be presented to the author, who shall, before November 1804, produce to the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. the best essay, founded on practical experience, on the nature and properties of manures, and the mode of preparing, and applying them to various soils; in which essay shall be pointed out the best and cheapest manner of collecting and preparing the different kinds of manures, and of the state, season, and quantity, in which they should be applied.

MR. JOSEPH HUDDART has invented an instrument, which he denominates the *Station Pointer*, for readily ascertaining the situation of the observer, after having determined the angular position of three known objects.

A new edition, being the *fifth*, of the animated and popular *Sermons* of PRESIDENT DAVIES, A. M. of America, is in the Press, and will be shortly published, by the proprietors of the former edition, in 3 vols. 8vo. a copy of which can now hardly be procured at any price.

The Lectures of the celebrated anatomist Boeger upon the diseases of the Bones, have been reduced to a systematic treatise by RICHERAUD; and will shortly appear in an English dress.

BERTHOLLET has lately published at Paris an interesting work upon the Laws of Chemical Affinity; a translation of which will be published early in the present month, from a copy transmitted from the author.

M. GUER has just published at Paris a work entitled *Considerations sur les Finances*, the object of which is to shew the fallacy of the theories advanced and defended by the French economists.

Professor BERARD, teacher of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, in St. John's college, at Hamburg, has finished his Practical Teacher of the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian, and Polish; by means of which any person may acquire those languages without a teacher, and merely by the examples on their rules of construction.

Mr. JOHN HAMILTON has announced at Hamburgh, an English Pocket Library, selected from the works of the most celebrated British authors of recent date, each number to be embellished with two engravings.

M. DE LA LANDE has presented to the National Institute a new thermometer. He places zero at the temperature of $9\frac{1}{2}$, and 32 instead of 26. He remarks that the numbers 30 and 40 are those of the degrees of heat in summer and cold in winter, 30 for moderate summers and mild winters: 40 for hot summers and intense winters.

M. THENARD has discovered a blue, equally beautiful, and as fine as that of *lapis lazuli*, or ultramarine.

M. DESCOTILS has discovered a new metal in the ore of platina: it is thought that palladium may be an alloy of this new metal with mercury.

Professor PROUST has discovered a new but very dangerous fulminating powder, which is a mixture of oxigenated muriate with arsenic: it takes fire with the rapidity of lightning, and he thinks it would be very dangerous to attempt to make any use of it. "If, (says he,) two long trains be made on a table, one of gun-powder, and the other of this mixture, and they be in contact with each other at one end, so as to be fired at the same instant, you will see with surprize that one appears like a flash of lightning, while the other seems to burn with extreme slowness."

Another shower of stones is said to have fallen with a tremendous noise, in France, on the 8th of last September. One of the stones, which resembles those used in paving, and is about a foot in circumference, has been presented to the National Institute, and by that body deposited in the Museum of Natural History. The stone has a fetid smell, resembling sour milk, and when struck with steel it yields a few sparks.

M. CHANCEY, in a Memoir upon the different species of Wheat, contends, that there is no degeneracy of any of the sorts but what results from negligence, and that attentive culture will greatly improve any species.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the la[st] Session of Parliament.

"An Act for consolidating the Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, in Great Britain." (Passed 11th of August 1803, Cap. 127.)

IT is enacted that the commissioners for stamps may provide one new stamp to denote the several duties; that the several rates shall be consolidated, and only one distinct account of the monies arising thereby be kept. § 1. C. 2.

"And, whereas, by an Act, 37 Geo. III. 136, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the commissioners or their officers, upon payment of the duty and a penalty of 5l. to stamp any paper whereupon any instrument (except bills of exchange or notes) shall be written, liable to be stamped with a stamp of a particular denomination, and whereon there is a stamp of a different denomination, but of an equal or greater value: And whereas, it is expedient to permit the same to be done without payment of the said penalty:" It is, therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners, or their officer, to stamp any such paper (except as aforesaid) without payment of the said penalty of 5l. required by the said Act. § 5.

And every instrument, although stamped with any stamp of greater value than required by law, shall be valid, provided such stamp shall be of the denomination required by law for such instrument. § 6.

"An Act to amend an Act passed in the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for granting Stamp Duties on certain Medicines, and for charging other Duties in lieu thereof; and for making effectual Provision for the better Collection of the said Duties. (Passed July 4, 1803. Cap. 73.)

If any person who shall receive from any proprietor, or his agent, any article whatever, subject to duty, for the purpose of selling the same again without the label, and shall not within ten days return the same, or within that time give information thereof to the commissioners at the head-office in Somerset place, and deposit such article with the nearest distributor of stamps, he shall forfeit twenty-pounds. § 2.

And, upon the outside of all parcels, in which shall be contained one dozen or more of packets, boxes, bottles, pots, phials, or other inclosures, containing any article subject to duty, sent by any original vender, or any agent, to any retail-vender, by any public conveyance, or which shall be about to be exported, the word "Medicines" shall be written; and also the name of such original vender, and of the person sending or exporting the same, if not such original vender thereof; and any officers of the customs or excise, or any person appointed by the commissioners for stamps, by authority under the hand of any magistrate or justice of the peace, on information given to, and oath, that there is reason to suspect that such parcel contains such articles not properly labelled, to open such parcels, and examine if the proper labels are affixed; and if such labels are not affixed thereto, to seize the same, and send the same to the commissioners at the head-office, who are to reward the officer. § 3.

It shall not be lawful for any person whatever to prosecute any action, bill, plaint, or information, against any person, or to proceed before any justice or magistrate in a summary way, for the recovery of any fine incurred by the former Act, unless the same be commenced in the name of the Attorney General, and by his authority, or by and in the name of some officer appointed by the commissioners. § 4.

"An Act for granting to his Majesty until the Sixth Day of May next, after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices. (Passed August 11, 1803 Cap. 122.)

Of this very voluminous Act it is impossible for the Editors, consistent with the general plan of the Monthly Magazine, to give more than an abstract detail of the duties, the deductions, the exemptions, the abatements on the ground of income, and the abatements in respect of children.

I. *Duty on Landlords*—For all lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritages, there shall be charged throughout Great Britain, in respect of the property thereof, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, the sum of 1s. and the said duty shall extend to all manors and messuages, to all quarries of stone, slate, limestone, or chalk,

chalk, mines of coal, tin, lead, copper, mundic, iron, and other mines; to all iron-mills, furnaces, and other iron works, and other mills and engines of the like nature; to all salt-springs and salt-works; to all alum-mines and alum-works; to all parks, chaces, warrens, forests, underwoods, and coppices; to all water-works, streams of water, canals, inland navigations, docks, and fishings; to all tythes, rents, and compositions for tythes, corn-rents, and other payments in lieu of tythes; to all rights of markets and fairs; to all ways, bridges, and ferries; and all profits arising out of lands or other tenements, and all hereditaments or heritages throughout Great Britain.

Deductions.—1. For every dwelling-house not chargeable to the duty contained in schedule II. in respect of the occupation thereof, there shall be deducted out of the annual value, on account of repairs, a sum not exceeding 5l. per cent. on the annual value, to be made by the assessor before assessment, or upon appeal before the commissioners: and for every dwelling house and other buildings on a farm chargeable to the duties in schedule II. in respect of the occupation thereof, except where a tenant shall be bound to the repairs thereof, there shall be deducted on account of repairs, out of the annual value, not exceeding 2l. per cent. on the annual value of the farm, to be made by the assessor, on the production of the lease, tack, or agreement in writing, or upon an account in writing delivered by the owner or occupier, or upon appeal before the commissioners.

2. The amount of the tenths, and first fruits, duties and fees on presentations paid by any ecclesiastical person within the year preceding.

3. Procurations and synodals paid by ecclesiastical persons, on an average of seven years preceding.

4. Repairs of chancels of churches by any rector, vicar, or other person bound to repair the same, on an average of twenty-one years preceding.

In all which cases the assessment shall be amended as the case may require.

Exemptions.—1. The site of any college or hall in any of the universities of Great Britain, and all offices, gardens, walks, and grounds for recreation, repaired and maintained by the funds of such college or hall.

2. The site of every hospital or public school, or alms-house, and all offices, gardens, walks, and grounds for recreation of the hospitallers, scholars, and almsmen, repaired and maintained by the funds of such hospital, school, or alms-house.

III. The amount of the rents and profits of messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to any hospital or alms-house, on proof before the commissioners of the due application of the said rents to charitable purposes only; such exemption to be claimed and proved by any steward, agent, or factor acting for such hospital or alms-house, or by any trustee, and to be carried into effect either by vacating the assessment, or by obtaining a certificate of exemption as herein after-mentioned.

II. *Duty on Tenants.*—For all dwelling-houses, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, there shall be charged, in respect of the occupation thereof, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, the sum of ninepence.

For all dwelling-houses, lands, tenements, or heritages, in Scotland, there shall be charged, in respect of the occupation thereof, for every twenty-shillings of the annual value thereof, the sum of six pence.

Also any lessee and occupier of tythes or Tiends other than the occupier of the lands from whence they arise shall be charged threepence for every twenty-shillings, of the annual rent thereof.

III. *Duty on Dividends.*—Upon all profits arising from annuities, dividends and shares of annuities, payable out of any public revenue, there shall be charged for every twenty-shillings of the annual amount thereof, one shilling, without deduction. But the stock of friendly societies, and corporations for charitable purposes, and stock purchased for the liquidation of the national debt, are exempted. (67, 68, 69, 70.)

Also annuities bonâ fide belonging to foreigners are exempted. § 71.

IV. *Duty on other Property, Professions, Trades, and Vocations.*—Upon the annual profits arising to any person residing in Great Britain, from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in Great Britain or elsewhere, or from any profession, trade, or vocation, whether carried on in Great Britain or elsewhere, there shall be charged for every twenty-shillings of the amount of such profits, the yearly sum of one shilling.

And upon the annual profits arising to any person, whether subject or not, although not resident within Great Britain, from

from any property whatever in Great Britain, or any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, exercised in Great Britain, there shall be charged, for every twenty-shillings of the amount of such profits or gains, the yearly sum of one-shilling, except the interest of debts due to foreigners not resident in Great Britain.

V. *Duties upon Public Offices, and upon Annuities and Pensions payable out of the Public Revenue.*—Upon every public office or employment of profit, and upon every annuity, pension, or stipend, payable by his Majesty, or out of the public revenue of Great Britain, except annuities before charged to the duties contained in Schedule III. for every twenty-shillings of the annual value thereof respectively there shall be charged one-shilling.

VI. *General Exemptions from the Duties.*—Every person charged to the duties hereby granted in respect of any profits or gains hereby charged to the payment thereof, in respect of any sum arising from the profits hereby charged, shall, upon proving that the aggregate annual amount of his profits, arising from all or any of the several description of profits charged by this Act, whether such charge shall be made on such claimant personally or not, is less than the sum of sixty-pounds, be exempted from the said duties, and from all deductions or payments on account thereof, or by reason of this Act.

VII. *Abatement out of the Duties on the Ground of Income.*—In all cases where such aggregate annual amount shall be sixty-pounds or more, and shall be less than one hundred and fifty pounds, such person shall be entitled to such abatement as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively, in the proportions stated in the following table; (that is to say)

Table of the abated rates of Duty.

	For every 20s. of such amount. £.	s.	d.
Where the said aggregate annual amount shall be sixty pounds, and less than seventy pounds - - - - - - -	0	0	3
Seventy pounds, and less than eighty pounds - - - - -	0	0	4
Eighty pounds, and less than ninety pounds - - - - -	0	0	5
Ninety pounds, and less than one hundred pounds - - -	0	0	6
One hundred, and less than one hundred and ten - - -	0	0	7
One hundred and ten, and less than one hundred and twenty	0	0	8
One hundred and twenty, and less than one hundred and thirty - - - - - - -	0	0	9
One hundred and thirty, and less than one hundred and forty - - - - - - - -	0	0	10
One hundred and forty, and less than one hundred and fifty - - - - - - - - -	0	0	11

VIII. *Abatements for Children.*—Every person having more than two children born in lawful wedlock, and maintained at his expence, shall, for every child above two, be intitled to the abatements following, to be deducted from the amount of the assessment. Where the aggregate annual amount of the profits of such person, arising from all or any of the descriptions of profits charged by this Act, whether made on such claimant personally or not, is sixty pounds or upwards, and under four hundred pounds a year, there shall be allowed for each child above two an abatement after the rate of four pounds per cent. on such aggregate annual amount; and where such annual aggregate amount shall be four hundred pounds and under one thousand pounds per annum, an abatement after the rate of three pounds per cent. for each such child above two; and where such aggregate annual amount shall be one thousand pounds and under five thousand pounds, an abatement after the rate of two pounds per cent. for each such child above two; and where such aggregate annual amount shall be five thousand pounds or upwards, an abatement after the rate of one pound per cent. for each such child above two.

IX. *Duty on all Annual Interest not otherwise Chargeable.*—Upon all annuities, yearly interest of money, or other annual payments, whether such payments shall be payable within or out of Great Britain, either as a charge on any property of the person paying the same, or as a reservation thereout, or as a personal debt or obligation by virtue of any contract, or whether the same shall be received half-yearly, or at any shorter or more distant periods, there shall be charged for every twenty-shillings of the annual amount thereof, the sum of one shilling, without deduction, according to the provisions by which the duty in schedule IV may be charged.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.*)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE questions upon questions, resolutions upon resolutions, contentions upon contentions, and above all, the *debates upon debates*, which for so many months occupied the Royal Academicians, when considered both individually and collectively, reminded us of an old Parisian anecdote and Epigram.

When the famous *M. de la Condamine* grew old, and became incurably deaf, and insupportably garrulous, he was elected a Member of the French *Académie Royale*. A Parisian wit, who had long solicited the same honour, without success, wrote a little *Jeu d' esprit* on the occasion, which may be thus translated;

"So Condamine, that child of endless whim,
Royal Academician is become:
But Condamine is *deaf*,—'tis well for *him*,—
It would be well for *them*, if he were *dumb!*"

The disputes at Somerset House had their origin in a proposal made by the President and many of the Council to vote five hundred pounds *from their fund* to the Patriotic Subscription at Lloyd's Coffee-house. This the Treasurer and four other Members of the Council opposed, on the ground of there being no right vested in the Society thus to appropriate money collected for other purposes; though they at the same time declared, they were each of them willing to subscribe out of their own private property. This gave rise to many warm debates, in which several other Royal Academicians used the same arguments; and it was concluded by the President and Council striking out of their books the names of the Treasurer and four other Members of the Council, and laying before his Majesty a narrative of the whole transaction. The King laid the case before the Attorney General, who gave it as his opinion, that appropriating the fund to such purposes was illegal: in consequence of which, when a subsequent General Assembly was held at Somerset House for the purpose of chusing officers for the ensuing year, and receiving his Majesty's commands on the subject of the late contentions in the Society; the King, after disapproving of the conduct of the General Assembly, directed the Secretary to re-enter the resolution of the Council of May last, which had been expunged by the order of the General Assembly. His Majesty then expressed his full approbation of the suspended Members of Council, and commanded the Secretary to expunge from the Books of the Royal Academy all the resolutions of the General Assembly on the 1st of November, 1803. In consequence of this, as we are told in the Sunday Review for November 26, 1803, the ROYAL ACADEMICIANS voted their most grateful thanks to his Majesty, *for bringing them to a sense of their duty, by this marked, but well-merited, admonition.*"

This is modest, and must remind every reader of Hudibras, of the nobles in the court of a mighty Sovereign of Ethiopa,—or, as he is styled, *Negus Æthiopiæ Rex*: (see *Le Blanc's Travels, part 2d. p.* 203.) whose practice is thus versified by Butler.

"The *Negus*, when some mighty lord
Or potentate's to be restor'd,
And pardon'd for some great offence,
With which he's willing to dispence,
First has him laid upon his belly,
Then beaten back and side t' a jelly;
That done,—he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly, proud and boasting
Of his magnificent rib-roasting."

Artaxerxes's method was much better; for when any of his nobility misbehaved, he caused them to be stripped, and their clothes to be whipped by the common hangman, without so much as touching their bodies,—*out of respect to the dignity of the order.*

Crazy Kate. Barker pinxit, T. Burke sculpt.

This design has an air of simple nature. It represents a poor unprotected female, *biding the pelting of the pitiless storm*,—but though she looks extremely wretched, she does not appear *crazy*. It is engraved in chalk in Mr. Burke's usual manner, and a better manner in that branch of the art there cannot be.

Vortigern and Rowena, Angelica Kauffmann pinx. T. Ryder sculpt.

The late Mr. Mortimer, whose talents were an honour to his country and the age in which he lived, painted this subject as a companion to his picture of the Battle of Agincourt. That Mrs. Angelica Kauffmann should take a story which had been treated in so superior a style by so superior an artist, excited some surprize at the time,—for however distinguished her *taste*, she was in the strictest sense of the word

word a *mannerist*. Almoſt all her men and women, her loves and graces—her cupids,—genii, &c. were repetitions upon repetitions of the ſame figures in different attitudes,—and the conſequence is that the prints from her early deſigns, which were once ſo popular, are now conſidered as generally deriving their principal value from the burin of the late W. W. Ryland, or Mr. Burke, who copied theſe flimſy delineations in a manner that would have given value to fan-mounts. Mr. Ryder has however engraved this ſtory, and his print laſt year obtained the firſt prize from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in the Adelphi. So far is very well: but with all this it is tame and inſipid, and does not diſplay either taſte or feeling; and the leſs is ſaid of the drawing or *claro ſcuro* the better. It is laboriouſly and carefully engraved in the line manner.

Croſſing the Brook. H. W. Thomſon delt. A. W. Say ſculpt. Dedicated to Sir John Flemming, Leiceſter, Bart.

Of the original picture, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. (No. 166.) laſt year, we ſpoke in a former Retroſpect, in ſuch terms as we thought it deſerved; and it was not eaſy to ſpeak of it in terms that would give too high an idea of its merit. It was a ſimple and unaffected appeal to the mind without either adventitious ornament, or trick to deceive the eye, and did great honour to the artiſt. Mr. Say has given from it a very correct and pleaſing mezzotinto.

The Weary Sportſman,—and Shepherds repoſing; a pair of prints; G. Morland delt. W. Bond ſculpt.

Theſe prints derive their principal merit from the dos, which are uncommonly fine. The other parts of the deſigns are in Morlands uſual manner: they are very well engraved in chalks.

Many diſtinguiſhed characters, Members of the Houſe of Commons during Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration. Engraved from an original picture painted by Hogarth and Sir James Thornhill; by J. Fogg, and Dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl Onſlow, by E. Harding.

Among the portraits are Sir Robert Walpole, Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; Sir Joſeph Jekyll; Sidney Godolphin, father of the Houſe of Commons; Colonel Onſlow; Edward Stables, Eſq. Clerk of the Houſe of Commons; Mr. Ayſkew, Aſſiſtant Clerk of the Houſe of Commons, &c. &c. &c.

Conſidering this picture as containing the portraits of ſo many diſtinguiſhed characters, it muſt be curious and intereſting to thoſe who collect the heads of illuſtrious perſons; in every other point of view it is unworthy of Hogarth. We do not by this mean to ſay, that it is a bad picture; but when a man ſo eminently qualified to delineate *the mind*, employs his magic pencil in giving *mere maps of the faces of perſons of honour*,—we cannot help thinking his time might have been better employed.

Hogarth's own opinion of this branch of the art, *extracted from his own manuſcripts*, is given in ſeveral parts of the third volume of *Hogarth, illuſtrated by John Ireland*, In p. 76 of that work, this great artiſt remarks that "In Holland ſelfiſhneſs is the ruling paſſion; in England vanity is united with it. Portrait-painting therefore ever has, and ever will better ſucceed in this country than in any other; the demand will be as conſtant as new faces ariſe, and with this we muſt be contented, for it will be vain to attempt to force what can never be accompliſhed, or at leaſt can never be accompliſhed by ſuch inſtitutions as *Royal Academies* on the ſyſtem now in agitation. Upon the whole, it muſt be acknowledged that the artiſts and the age are fitted for each other. If hereafter the times alter, the arts, like water, will find their level.

Sir Godfrey Kneller was wont to ſay in defence of portrait-painting, when oppoſed to hiſtorical painting, that the latter only revived the memory of the dead, who could give no teſtimony of their gratitude; but that when he painted the living, he gained what enabled him to live in a ſplendid ſtyle, from the rewards they paid him for his labours."

The miraculous Converſion of Saul. Edward Dayes delt. Thomas Hollyer ſculpt. Dedicated to the Right Reverend and Reverend the Biſhops and Clergy of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

This is the largeſt chalk print that has ever been publiſhed, and is extremely well engraved; and we hope, when the Right Reverends and Reverends to whom it is inſcribed, conſider the ſubject, they will purchaſe it, and patronize the ſale. With reſpect to the conception and execution of the picture,—Saul's glaring eye-balls, diſtended noſtrils, and mouth ſtretched open, are decided proofs, that he is as much terrified as a man can be; and the fury and fire with which one of the ſoldier's horſes has faſtened his teeth in the noſe of the beaſt next him, leads us to think that this houyhnhym is of the ſame race.

———"as thoſe,
Who fed on men's fleſh! as fame goes;
Strange food for horſes! yet alas,
It may be true, for fleſh is graſs."

Little

Little minds may object to the heavens being so dark, as to give the idea of a thunder storm rather than of the great light which is described in the text—but little things must be sacrificed to the great end.

Mr. Samuel Daniel has published proposals for a series of prints, representing Views near the Cape of Good Hope, and the interior of the country; the appearance and costume of several tribes of the natives, and also various examples of the animals found in that part of the world engraved by himself, from drawings taken from nature, coloured to imitate the originals.

This publication promises to be peculiarly interesting, as Mr. Daniel, during a residence of three years at the Cape, had occasion to explore the interior of Southern Africa, and penetrated further into that country than any other traveller of whom any account has been hitherto published.

The last convoy from Italy reached Paris on the 10th of the preceding month, January. It contains a great number of curiosities, among which are to be particularly cited the valuable objects sent by the Pope as a present to the First Consul. It will suffice to state that there are in this collection a very considerable number of engraved stones, both cameos and intaglios, together with bronzes, mozaics, antique paintings in *fresco*, chimney pieces with incrusted mosaic work, vases, urns, medals, &c. &c.

The Venus of Medicis still continues to excite the admiration of the amateurs and connoisseurs of the French capital. Their attention is likewise drawn to two very fine statues, the Great Melpomene, fourteen English feet in height, and the Ceres, in height thirteen feet. In addition to these recent acquisitions, is to be seen one of the most admirable productions of antiquity, namely; the Pallas of Velletri, discovered in that place about four or five years ago. There is not any known statue covered with drapery, so beautiful as the one in question. It is thirteen English feet in height, possesses a character of sublimity and grandeur, and is particularly admired on account of its drapery, which appears to be not of marble, but of cloth. It was open for the first time to public inspection, on Christmas day last.

The Spanish Ambassador having presented to the First Consul a bust of Alexander, found at Tivoli, in the Palace of Piso, the latter has bestowed it on the Museum. It is of very fine workmanship, of a grand character, and represents the hero in repose. On the breast is the following Greek inscription:

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟ
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝ

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to be furnished with some particulars relatively to the piece of tapestry which has excited so much of public attention in Paris. It has already been announced that it was wrought by Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, the history of whose landing it represents. It contains no less than two hundred and forty square feet English. The explanations are embroidered in the Latin language. At least a thousand figures are introduced into this singular and very extraordinary production, which required an application of ten years to complete. Although executed in wool, it is in a good state of preservation. The colours are fine: it displays a great spirit in its composition, with a force of expression, and a correctness of drawing, which were scarcely to be expected from the imperfect state of the arts when it was undertaken. The costumes and weapons are particularly interesting to the lover of antiquity. This historical piece of tapestry was formerly at Bayeux, where it was exhibited on holidays, in the choir of the cathedral. *See our Supplement.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Wife with Two Husbands, a Musical Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Composed and selected by Joseph Mazzinghi, Esq. 10s. 6d.

MR. MAZZINGHI, whose compositions in general have excited so much of our admiration, has furnished, in this, his last work, an additional claim to our praise. The new music in the "Wife with Two Husbands," is not only excellent in itself, but possesses the merit of so far assimilating its style to that of the selected matter, that the whole seems the production of the same hand. The air "To Sleep's Embrace with Joy I Fly," sung by Mrs. Mountain. The Duett, "How can you thus Cruel," sung by Mrs. Mountain, and Miss De Camp,

Camp; and the air, "What Pleasure past expressing," sung by Mr. Kelly, are elegant and florid, while several other attractive objects present themselves to the tasteful and cultivated ear. We are glad to see such talents as Mr. Mazzinghi's re-assume their dramatic occupation, and hope those men of science and original genius, who really merit the name of composers, will not withdraw their powerful aid from the mimic scene.

A Favourite March and Quick Step, for a Military Band and the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Thomas Burne, Esq. Major, and the Officers and Members of the Division of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, by Julian Busby, Son of Doctor Busby. 1s. 6d. Op. 1.

This March, the *score* of which includes parts for two flutes, two trumpets, a drum, two horns, two clarinets, two bassoons and a serpent, forms a production so much above the years of the composer, who we understand is not quite thirteen, that we could not peruse it without the highest admiration of such juvenile talent and science. The combinations is every where correct; and the subject matter is so easy and attractive in its style, that the young piano-forte student, will, we are confident, be as much delighted as improved by its practice.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute, ad Libitum, in which are introduced an Original Pastoral and Fandango. Composed and dedicated to his Friend Mr. L. Von Esch, by J. Maguie. 10s. 6d.

These Sonatas are composed with considerable taste: some of the movements are marked with originality, especially the Pastorale and Fandango, and the general effect bespeaks a degree of native genius which further experience will soon render ornamental to the profession in which it is displayed. We cannot dismiss this article without noticing the elegant style in which it is presented to the public. The Frontispiece is charmingly conceived and delicately executed; and every page of the music exhibits specimens of the neatest and most beautiful engravings we have ever seen.

Three Canzonetts with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Wm. Shield, Esq. by W. Ling. 5s.

Mr. Ling has evidently bestowed much labour on these Canzonetts; they are throughout scientifically correct, and the expression is just and forcible. Had somewhat more of *Air* pervaded the compositions, we should, perhaps, have been still better pleased with them; but the merit we *find* well compensates the little we *miss*, and enables us to recommend this publication to the notice of all lovers of good vocal music.

"We Hail Thee, Mirth," A Chearful Glee for Three Voices, as sung at the Glee Club, by Messrs. Knyvetts and Sale. Written and composed by M. P. King. 1s. 6d.

This Glee, which is published with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte, is conceived with spirit; and the parts are constructed with ingenuity and science. The holding-note in the *bass* on the fifth of the key produces an excellent effect, and its *response* in the *alto part* does credit to the contrivance of the composer.

Eighteen Waltzes, one Quadrille, and one Allemande, for the Piano-forte. Composed for Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, by Henry Baron de Bode, and dedicated to T. L. Parker, Esq. by L. Lavenu. 3s.

The Baron de Bode has evinced considerable taste in these little compositions. We do not know that they have to boast any striking marks of originality; they are, however, easy and natural in their style, and, generally considered, too far above mediocrity, not to please that class of Piano-forte practitioners for whose use they are chiefly designed.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Miss Head, by William Fish. 3s. Op. 1.

Mr. Fish has produced in this Sonata a composition of much sprightliness and spirit. As a first publication is does credit both to the talents and judgment of its author, and promises great future excellence. Some little awkwardnesses of construction occur in the first movement, and we were sorry to find in the last movement so palpable a resemblance of the opening of Nicolai's popular sonata.

Number 1, of Familiar Airs for the Piano-forte. Composed by John and Wm. Crotch. 2s. 6d.

These airs are professedly composed in *various* styles, but their prevailing cast is, nevertheless, that of ease and smoothness. Most of them are distinguished by their novelty, and some by a prettiness and aptitude of fancy, which speak the fitness of the Author's genius for compositions of the lighter kind.

Six Canzonetts with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Warner, by F. H. Jones. 7s. 6d.

The words of these canzonets are selected from the poetry of Mr. Moore. Mrs. Opie and Mrs. Robinson, to the elegance of whose compositions Mr. Jones's melodies bear a respectable affinity. Those airs in the present collection of which we may speak in the handsomest terms, are the "Dream of Love," "Love Wandering," and "Go Youth beloved."

Number 3. A Favorite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, ad Libitum. Composed by F. Kotzwara, Author of the Battle of Prague. 2s.

This overture consists of four movements which are contrasted with judgment, and calculated to produce much of that various and busy effect common to the best modern pieces of this kind. The opening of the first movement is remarkably bold and striking, and the closing movement is gay and animating.

The Battle of the Nile, or Britannia Rules the Waves, a Patriotic Song. The Words by J. W. Fielding. 1s.

The "Battle of the Nile" is set with much judgment and ability. The ideas, though somewhat common-place, are so arranged and connected as to form a regular and characteristic melody, which, if well sung, cannot fail to inspire loyal ardour and enthusiasm.

Lady Maria North's Reel, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to her Ladyship by George Saffery. 1s. 6d.

This Reel is pleasingly fancied, and forms one of those light and easy exercises for the piano-forte which are qualified to please as well as improve the juvenile practitioner.

The sixth number of Sale and Page's "Festive Harmony" has just appeared. Of the particular merits of this work we shall speak in our next, as also of the popular Opera of the "English Fleet."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1804.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NO very important changes have occurred, in the public affairs of the British Government, during last month.

The attention of the Executive Government has been fixed, as before, on the best means for strengthening our general defence, and for annoying the enemy wherever they could be attacked, with the probability of success.

Endeavours begin to be used, to render the volunteer force more perfectly military in its discipline, and more certainly subservient to the wishes of Government; by reserving to the commanders of the corps, the power, exclusively, to present to the Commander-in Chief, persons who may fill the vacant appointments among the officers. But, this attempt is viewed by some of the volunteers, as an infraction of the first conditions on which their services were offered. They insist, that the committees of the different corps ought still to fill up all vacancies. An eminent lawyer has given his opinion formally, that the law is in favour of their claim.

The question is of high importance, and most extensively interesting: but, we should not suppose it likely to lead to any discussions by which the vigorous combination of the volunteer system may be loosened, or their patriot ardour extinguished in indifference and discontent.

It is understood, that Government leaves no suitable means untried, to excite the independent Powers in the North of Europe, to that firm opposition to the insidious policy, and the lawless encroachments of France, which the interests of this country, and of surrounding nations, so plainly and imperiously demand.

Ireland continues tranquil. Sir Evan Nepean has succeeded Mr. Wickham, in the office of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

In India, the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, has ceded to the British, a territory, of which the yearly revenue is not less than 775,000*l.* sterling.

FRANCE

Still remains in internal tranquillity. Its vast military force is still kept up; partly distributed in the Departments, in part, quartered in those frontier dependencies, such as Holland, which form the out-posts of the French Republic; and in part, assembled along the coast opposite,

opposite, in more or less readiness for a descent upon this country. Bonaparte, after another visit to the coast, and to Holland, has, again, without sending out the great expedition, returned to Paris. Those bodies are, now, assembled which, at least nominally, compose the Legislature of the French Republic. But, no discussions of interest have lately arisen among them. It is understood, that the Consular Government now experiences the greatest financial difficulties. The expence of making and of keeping up its preparations naval and military, is very great. The importation of the precious metals into Europe, from America, is much checked by the war. Public, and commercial credit has, at present, no sure existence in France. Spain and Portugal, however, harrassed by exactions, cannot adequately supply the immense expenditure of the First Consul.

TURKEY

In Europe, is a prey to new insurrections. A body of rebels had advanced, in great force, almost to the gates of Constantinople. They have been bribed, it is said, by a sum of money, to retire. If their retreat have, indeed, been obtained on terms so ignominious; it must be uncertain, how soon they may return, to levy another contribution.

EGYPT

By a treaty between the Turkish Commanders and the Beys of the Mamelukes, has been abandoned to the latter entirely. It seems to be their expectation, to remain, in future, independent lords of that country, perhaps under the protection of Russia and Great Britain.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Are, from time to time, threatened with hostilities from France, or called to take part in the war against Great Britain. They purchase a new term of neutrality by new payments. Portugal has lately stipulated with General Lasnes, the French ambassador at Lisbon, to pay 17 millions of livres for permission to remain, some time longer, neutral, without danger of invasion from France.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STATES

Have terminated another dispute with the Emperor of Morocco, partly by the vigorous operations of a small armed squadron, in part by presents, and a renewal of the wonted tribute or subsidy. They have, already, taken possession of the principal places of Louisiana. Beside the political advantages of their purchase of that territory, it is even in a commercial view, a good one; for, the American Government will be easily able to dispose of the unoccupied lands to new colonists, for a much larger sum of money, than they have stipulated to pay for the whole, to France.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
FEBRIS	4
Catarrhus et Tussis	25
Rheumatismus	11
Hypochondria et Dyspep.	13
Asthenia	21
Trismus	1
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	4
Anasarca	10
Scrophula	8
Amenorrhœa	14
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	1
Morbi Infantiles	25
Morbi Cutanei	17

The case of trismus mentioned in the above List has been of seventeen years standing. It immediately succeeded the small pox; an additional argument in favour of the benevolent efforts which are now making towards the extirpation of that disorder. The patient had recourse to the Reporter, in consequence of an instance of his practice in this disease, an account of which has been recently inserted in more than one of the periodical publications. This practice he has repeated, and not without hope of similar advantage and success.

One of the cases of amenorrhœa was characterized by a peculiar dimness of sight; another, by an irresistible propensity to sleep at the instant when the patient placed herself in a sedentary posture. The most important part of the treatment of this complaint has been already repeatedly explained. The writer, from accumulated experience, is convinced that no complaint is more decidedly and completely under the power of medicine, when judiciously and energetically employed.

Southampton-row, J. REID.

Jan. 26, 1804.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December, and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

AXSON, J. Mancheſter, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Burton, P. Ratcliff, builder. (Walier and Uniſon, Shadwell

Bornecker, C. Birmingham, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Benſtead, W. and J. Clark, Haleſworth, maltſters and corn merchants. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Brown, Wm. High ſtreet, St. Giles's, hatter and hoſier, (Hudſon, Buckingham ſtreet

Brookbank, J. Keſwick, dealer. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn

Badcock, R. Marſham, maltſter. (Blagrave, Saliſbury ſtreet

Barker, T. Brickwall, victualler. (Cookney, Staples Inn

Beatſon, W. and J. St. Mary at Hill, merchants and brokers. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court

Corder, J. K Rotherhithe, maltſter. (Druce, Billeter ſquare

Clayton, T. Kingſton, Hull, printer and bookſeller. Watkins and Cooper, Lincoln's Inn

Curling, B. S Portland place, Clapham road, ſtone maſon. (Gale and Son, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford row

Day, J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, (Walker, Coleman ſtreet

Davies, E. Ivy lane, furrier. (Wild, Warwick ſquare

Dunn, T. Trowbridge, clothier. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Edgar, J. Blackburn, dealer, (Dewhurſt, Blackburn

Everett, T. and J. Biſhop, Wells, ſhip builders. (Iſaacs, George ſtreet, Minories

Emmett, H. Mancheſter, cblourman. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Ford, J. E. Coleman ſtreet buildings, factor, (Dann, Threadneedle ſtreet

Gould, J. Havington, paper manufacturer. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet

Green, J. and J. Landſborough, Mancheſter, haberdaſhers and ſhopkeepers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Haynes, B. Pepper ſtreet, St. Saviour's, hat maker, ſurviving partner of John Haynes. (Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church yard, Southwark

Hunt, Wm. Chipping Wycombe, inn holder and butcher, (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer officer, Lincoln's Inn

Hart, W. Lothbury, Blackwell hall, factor. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Hitchen, F. Newcaſtle ſtreet, Strand, walebone cutter, ſurviving partner of J. Hitchen. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane

Hammerton, T. Lyng, Norfolk, paper maker. (Hammerton, Lyng

Hudſon, H. L. Huntingdon, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Hall, T. Berwick, merchant. (Carruthers, Clement's Inn

Hazell, W. Ramſbury, mealman. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Hamilton, J. and W. Turkington, Finch lane, merchants. (Hindman, Dyer's court

King, W. Shafteſbury, draper, (Bowles, Shafteſbury

Lewis, J. Lamb's buildings, Bunhill row, carver and gilder. (Willſkin, Gray's Inn

Lang, J. Wakefield, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Laurie, J. Brentwood, draper. (Willis, Warnford court

Mills, J. Wood within Saddleworth, dyer and clothier. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Moſman, J. Lawrence Poultney lane, merchant, in partnerſhip with John Baptiſt Davallen, Firm J. B. Davallen and Co. (Dann, Threadneedle ſtreet

Marſton, S. St. Alban's, corn dealer. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's Inn

Maitland, D. Wigan, Walter Campbell, London, and W. Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers. (Blackſtock, Temple

Maſon, J. Snowhill, ſhoemaker. (Heard, Hooper's ſquare, Goodman's fields

Norris, T. Petersfield, victualler. (Willſhen, Gray's Inn ſquare

Norris, T. Mancheſter, cotton merchant. (Edge, Temple

Naſh, J. Dean ſtreet, Shadwell, mariner. (Atcheſon, Ely place

Nettleſhip, J. Moorgate, Clarbrough, baker. (Young, New Inn

Obey, T. Upper Cleveland ſtreet, Fitzoy ſquare, bricklayer. (Van, Hethuyſon and Carr, John ſtreet, Bedford row

Oates, J. Burringham, jobber. (Tooker, Bread ſtreet

Perkins, J. Huntingdon, banker. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings

Parkes, W. Alton, carrier. (Nichols, Taviſtock place, Taviſtock ſquare

Pillay, M. Thorne, grocer. (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet

Pyall, J. Sittingbourn, ſhopkeeper. (Bodfield, Lawrence lane

Phillips, G. Brook ſtreet, Ratcliffe, timber merchant, (Burt, Golden ſquare, Crutched friars

Papillon, P. J. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row

Ratford, T. Bermondſey ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Rippon, Bermondſey ſtreet

Rylah, G. York, Tea and chinaman. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Richold, M. Brighthelmſtone, wine merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Roberts, L. Blanavan, Travathan, timber merchant. (Sherwin, James ſtreet, Bedford row

Schofield, J. Copy-nook, Oldham, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Shepherd, P. Lynn, draper. (Langley, Plumb tree ſtreet

Scott, J. and C. Stewart Biſſett, Liverpool, merchants. (Kearſley, Temple

Saunders, J. Charlotte ſtreet, Old ſtreet road, builder and plaiſterer. (Crawford, Craven buildings, City Road

Swan, J. Wapping wall, maſt and block maker and grocer, ſurviving partner of Richard Swan. (Shepherd, Bartlet's buildings

Saunders, J. Brunſwick, ſcrivener. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple

Stopes, A. Britwell Prior, dealer. (Mayhew, Cook's court Serle ſtreet

Taylor, G. Leek, ſhopkeeper. (Townſend, Staple Inn

Tenniſwood, S. Pentonville, currier. (Peting, Lawrence Poultny hill

Wright, D. Saxlingham, miller. (Foſter, Son, and Unthank, Norwich

White, J. Newnham, patten ring maker. (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Webſter, W. Fore ſtreet, linen draper. (Fiſher, Bread ſtreet

Widdows, J. Mancheſter, Calenderer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Whiteley, A. Hampton Mills, woollen dyer, (Duckworth and Chippendall, Mancheſter

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

BARLOW, J. Mancheſter, grocer, Jan. 16

Babb, J. S. Cooper, and R. Brewin, Leadenhall ſtreet, hoſiers, Feb. 17, final

Blakeway, E. J. Roſe, and R. Winter, Coalport, porcelain manufacturers, Jan. 18

Burket, M. Gray's Thurrock, Eſſex, and Three Cranes Wharff, London, ſoap manufacturers, Jan. 24

Buxton, T. and T. Bentley Buxton, Leiceſter, bankers, ſeparate Eſtate of T. Buxton, Jan. 30—of T. Bentley Buxton, Jan. 31—and joint Eſtate Feb. 1

Baty, J. Grocer's hall court, warehouſeman, Jan. 28

Biſhop, S. Great Newport ſtreet, ſtationer, Jan. 31

Brown, Z. and S. Fixon, Coleman ſtreet, merchants, Jan. 28, final

Britt, W. Loddon, ſhopkeeper and grocer, Feb. 2

Beaumont, R. and S. Wickerman, Healey Butts, clothiers, Feb. 2

Beaumont, W. Healey Butts, clothier, Feb. 2

Burnett, E. and R. Oliver, Mancheſter, drapers, Jan. 31

Battier, J. Ralph, and J. Jacob, Gould ſquare, Crutched Friars, merchants, Feb. 11

Bale, J. and R. Packharnis, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners; joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Bale, Feb. 13, both final

Blany, T. of the Walthamſtow Eaſt Indiaman, and of Bouverie ſtreet, mariner, Feb. 4

Bunoy, W. Old Gravel lane, currier, &c. Feb. 4

Brittan, G. Briſtol, grocer, Feb. 18

Beedzler, J. Market Deeping, brazier and corn merchant, Feb. 10, final

Cotterel, J. Wallall, linen and woollen draper, Jan. 21

Carr, T. King's Lynn Norfolk, merchant, Jan. 21, final

Clewett, J. Cecil ſtreet, Strand, taylor, Jan. 14

Chubb, J. Briſtol, Umbrella maker, Jan. 25, final

Cooper, H. Sandwich, linen draper, Jan. 31, final

Chamberlain, P. Norwich linen draper, Feb. 8

Copland, R. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 10

Coombs, E. St. James's ſtreet, ſtationer, Feb. 7

Deacon, T. Queen's Elm, Chelſea, Feb. 10, final

Douſe, E. Coade's row, Lambeth, milliner, &c. Jan. 24, final

Donald, J. Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, Jan. 27

Dixon, C. Fenchurch ſtreet, bruſh maker, &c. Feb. 25, final

Dawſon, Rachael, Edward ſtreet, Portman ſquare, milliner, Feb. 7

Entwiſle, Wm. Entwiſle, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 20, final

Elſton, J. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 24

Early, R. Chelmsford, coal merchant, Jan. 30

Edwards, S. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner, Feb. 1, final

Every, W. New Sarum, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 11

Fryer, G. Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, merchant, Feb. 14, final

Fellows, E. Camberwell, haberdaſher, Jan. 27

Gardner, H. Thames ſtreet, ſeedſman, Jan. 28

Guthrie, R. and C. Cook, Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 19

Greatwood, R. Glouceſter, grocer, Jan. 16, final

Hodgſon, L. Cow lane, apothecary, Jan. 27

Hardy, J. Nightingale lane, Eaſt Smithfield, grocer, Feb. 17, final

Hall, C. Brick lane, Whitechapel, ribbon weaver, Jan. 17

Holmes, J. and J. Palmer, Craven ſtreet, Strand, army commiſſion brokers, &c. joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Holmes

Ireland, W. N. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinſon, Lancaſter, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Calvert, as partner with F. Simpſon, of St. Chriſtopher, Jan. 18, final

J[o]nes, [...] Whitechapel road, backmaker, Jan. 24, final
Jackson, [...] Oxford street, linen draper, Feb. 11
Jackson, F. Basinghall street, factor, Feb 14
Farquhar, J. late of Cavendish court, now of Winchester street, merchant, Jan. 28
Lewis, T. Bedford street, Covent Garden, druggist, Jan. 28, final
Lane, B. Baker street, agent. Feb. 14
Lloyd, R. Thaves Inn, scrivener, Jan. 24
Lea, T. C. Oxford court, Cannon street, iron manufacturer, Feb. 4. final
Ludby, W. Putworth, shopkeeper, Jan. 28, final
Lightley, J. and J. Thompson, Upper Thames street, paper dealers, Jan. 28
Lund, W. Virginia street, builder, Feb. 25
Landell, W. Berwick, sadler, Feb. 9, final
Maydwell, S. Wheeler street, Spitalfields, dyer and drysalter Jan, 27
Maillard, J. J. Lime street, merchant, Jan. 27
Moffatt D. Fleet market, grocer, Feb. 4
Mawbey, J. Long Buckby, cordwainer and fellmonger, Feb. 3, final
Milne, R. Rochdale, scrivener, Jan. 30
Partridge, T. Dover, sail maker and ship owner, Jan. 27
Peirpoint, J. Bunhill row, carpenter, Jan. 27
Page, C. Croydon, taylor, Jan. 27
Perkins, Timothy, Blue Anchor road, Bermondsey, tanner, Jan. 21
Parker, G. Strand, victualler, Feb. 7
Peacock, J. A. Broad street, Ratcliff, cheese monger, Jan. 28
Propert, J. Leadenhall street, victualler, Feb. 25
Pourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George, Broad street buildings, merchants, Jan. 28
Ross, H. Liverpool merchant, and W. Ross, Washington, North Carolina, merchant, Jan. 20
Richmond, T. G. Bridge yard, Tooley street, corn factor, Jan. 21, final
Rippon, R. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 20
Rowland, Northy, and Peter, Great Coggleshall, blanket makers, Feb. 28
Simpson, W. Clement's lane, merchant, Jan. 20
Smith, R. Streatham, and C. Smith, Croydon, Brewers, joint and separate estate, Jan. 24, final
Suart, H. Knuzden Brook, Whitster, Jan. 23 final
Sherriff, J. Hatton Garden, merchant, Jan. 24
Schlotel, B. Mansion house street, merchant, Feb 25
Seward, P. and T. Pipon, Southampton, merchants, joint and separate estates, Feb. 9
Sweetland, D. Topsham, merchant, Feb. 11
Tipping, W. Leeds, merchant, Feb. 7, final
Turnbull, J. Aldgate, grocer, Feb 17, final
Taylor, T. Birmingham, draper, Feb. 7
Taylor, J. Worcester, draper, Jan. 31
Tremlett, W. Totnes, shopkeeper, Feb. 7
Van Dyck, Peter Dobbledemuts, Arnold John Geyers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, joint estate, and separate estates of Leuven, and de Gruiter Vink, March 10
Willson, F. Great Clacton, linen draper, Jan 24
White, T. jun. Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, Jan. 31
Wilkinson, W. and T. Chapman, Jewry street, and Coal Exchange, coal factors, joint estate, and separate estate of Chapman, Feb. 17, both final
Waller, E. Grantham, coach master, Jan. 28
Wood, T. and R. and W. Troughton, Smitham Bottom, brewers, Jan. 28
Wigfield, J. jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer, Feb. 11, final
Young, Gaven, and Gaven Glennie, Budge row, merchants, separate estate of Young, Feb. 7

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The repairs which have been making, for some time past, at the Market-house in Newport-market, have been lately completed; and the Market-house was accordingly opened on Monday, January the 16th. The centrical situation, the noble height and magnitude of the building, and the tasteful ingenuity with which the improvements have been made, cannot fail to render the market a very valuable acquisition not only to the neighbourhood, but to the whole west end of the town.

An immense assemblage of reptiles, insects, and stuffed animals, all in a high state of preservation, the produce of Cayenne, and its vicinity, the West Indies, were lately sold by auction, at a broker's warehouse, near the Steel-yard. Several of the snakes were 20 feet and upwards in length; and there were some ourang-outangs, nearly 6 feet in height. Many of the specimens of the quadrupeds were absolutely unknown to the naturalists of this country. This curious cargo, which was captured by one of our privateers, was addressed to the First Consul; and when sold fetched the price of 3000 guineas. Nearly six years had been employed in making the above collection.

A beautiful tesselated Roman pavement was lately discovered by some workmen, who were employed to dig in Leadenhall-street, opposite the India-house, in this metropolis. The entire pavement is judged to have been a square of nine feet, in the centre of which is a circle of four feet, which circle contains a Bacchus, holding in his hand a thyrsus, or wand, and riding on a tyger. The figure is adorned with a purple robe, and the attitude of the animal is peculiarly grand and striking, his head looking at the figure on his back, one of his fore feet raised, stepping well forward, and the tail extended. One piece of the pavement, of about four feet by two, has been raised uninjured, through the attention of some antiquarian gentlemen that were present. An urn, in good preservation, has been likewise brought out, containing a quantity of bones, among which a finger and jawbone were plainly discernible.

General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials in the Metropolis, from December 14, 1802, to December 13, 1803, according to the annual report made by the company of Parish Clerks of London, &c.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls	1179
Buried	1317
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls	4777
Buried	4063
Christened in Middlesex and Surry	10002
Buried	9025
Christened in the City and Liberties of Westminster	5025
Buried	5177
Christened Males	11054
Females	9929
Total Christened	20983
Buried Males	9799
Females	9783
Total Buried	19582

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of December, 1803, Mr. Nathaniel Allen, of Old Fish-street, Doctors Commons, to Miss Mary Ann Searles, of the Kent Road, Southwark.

At Hammersmith, T. Prince, jun. esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Miss M. Sanderson, niece of the late Sir John Hales, bart. of Blashford, Hants.

At St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Mr. W. Freeman, of Aldermanbury Postern, to Miss F. Philpot.

The Rev. J. Norman Ord, rector of Wheathemstead, Herts, to Miss Cocksedge, daughter of T. Cocksedge, esq. of Bury, in Suffolk.

Lately, Major Plunket, to Miss Gunning.

Lieut. C. D. Williams, of the royal navy, to Miss M. Stable, niece of Lieutenant col. Sir Daniel Williams, of the 1st Tower Hamlets militia.

At Paddington, T. Norris, esq. son of Jer. Norris, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Baker, eldest daughter of J. Baker, esq. of St. George's Row, Hyde Park.

At Marybone, C. Turner, esq. son of S. Turner, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Miss Athill, daughter of S. Athill, esq. of the island of Antigua.

Mr. W. Deane, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, to Miss Sims, of Tooley-street.

J. Wood, esq. of New Bridge-street, to Miss Flint, of Grafton-street.

Mr. W. Meader, of the Land Tax Office, to Miss Gilly, of Cavendish-square.

R. Drinkwater, esq. of Farnham, Surrey, to Mrs. Baldwyn, of Bertley-cottage.

At Bridewell Chapel, J. Le Mesurier, esq. major in the 89th regiment, to Miss Perchard, daughter of Alderman Perchard, of Chatham-place.

Lieut.-col. Darley Griffiths, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Hankey, of Fetcham-park, Surrey.

Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, solicitor-general to the king, to Miss Copley, sister of Sir Lionel Copley, bart.

At Enfield, Mr. Griffison, brewer, at Shadwell, to Miss Philips of the Chace-side.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Sydenham, son of the late Gen. Sydenham, military auditor general at Madras, to Mrs. Bunbury.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, to Augusta, second daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsoe.

Archibald Bruce, M.D. to Miss White, of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

J. Smith, esq. of Ashlyns-hall, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, to Miss Pechell, eldest daughter of Augustus Pechell, esq. of the same place.

DIED.

At Kentish Town, aged 72, *Fletcher Main, esq.* He was nearly forty years one of his Majesty's band of gentlemen pensioners, and had resigned that situation about two years previous to his decease. He resided almost half a century at Chelsea, where his social and convivial qualities obtained for him a large circle of friends, and where his memory will long be respected.

Lately, at her house, in Hartford-street, May Fair, *Mrs. Evans*, relict of the late H. M. Evans, esq. of Cowley Grove, in Middlesex; a woman whose excellent and amiable qualities of head and heart, much and deservedly endeared her to a very numerous circle of friends. The affability of her manners, the equanimity of her temper, and the sociability of her disposition, will render her loss long and sincerely lamented. Like her manners, her religion was without hypocrisy; her piety without cant; and her friendship without flattery. This testimony to worth so estimable, is equally the tribute of gratitude, esteem, and truth.

At Croydon Grove, Surrey, *Lady Bridges*, wife of Sir John Brydges.

At her house in Wigmore-street, *Mrs. Corbyn.*

At the Rookery, Woodford, *Mrs. Godfrey.*

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, *J. André, esq.* late of Bond-street.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieutenant-general Walker, of the royal artillery.

Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. W. Toulmin, solicitor, Union-street, Southwark.

Mrs. Freeling, wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office.

Aged 74, *Mrs. A. Pierce*, a maiden lady, of Portman-street, Portman-square.

J. P. Smith, esq. of Cheapside.

Mr. G. Bethell, of Hanway-street, Oxford-street.

At her house, in Charles street, Berkley-square, *Lady Anne Capel.*

Suddenly, *Mr. J. Crouch*, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

At Great Ealing, aged 84, *P. Labois, esq.*

At Kensington, *Mrs. M. Leech*, of Kensington-square.

Mrs. Pen. Newman, second wife of Johnson Newman, esq. formerly counsellor of legation to the Russian ambassador at Lisbon, and late Russian consul at Hull.

In Saville-row, *the Duchess of Ancaster.*

Mrs. M. A. Watts, of Gower-street.

Aged 101, *Mr. J. Page*, fifty years gardener to the Asylum.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, comedian of Drury lane Theatre.

At Hampstead, in his 75th year, *Adam Beyer, esq.*

At Kennington, *Mrs. Peppercorne*, of Prince's-place.

At her house, at Whitehall, *Mrs. F. Pelham*, the last surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham.

At his house, in Baker-street, Portman-square, *Skip Dyott Bucknall, esq.* late M.P. for the borough of St. Alban's.

At Richmond, *Mrs. Price*, coal-merchant, a very old inhabitant of the place.

At Low Layton, in her 93d year, *Mrs. Moyer*, widow of the late B. Moyer, esq.

At

At his son's house, in the Strand, aged 80, *Mr. Dra. Drury, F. L. S.*

At Hadley, in childbed, *Mrs. Monroe*, wife of Capt. Monroe.

At Hyde-park-corner, *Lady Andrews*, widow of the late Sir Joseph Andrews, and wife of Col. Dalrymple.

J. May, esq. of New Ormond-street, late of Twickenham.

At his house, in Cleveland-row, *R. Drummond, esq.* banker, of Charing-cross.

At his father's house, in Newman-street, *Mr. G. Richter.*

At his lodgings in Craven-street, Strand, *Sir Thomas Esmond*, of Ballinastra, county of Wexford, *bart.* His remains were carried in state to the chapel in Warwick-street, Golden-square, where high mass and a solemn funeral dirge were performed in a grand style. The body was removed from thence on its way to the family burial-place in Ireland. Sir Thomas was of an ancient and respectable family, and possessed of amiable and social manners. During the late insurrection in the sister kingdom, he served as a lieutenant in Capt. Knox's corps, who was killed at the battle of Arklow, and conducted himself with distinguished honour and propriety.

In Spital-square, *Mr. J. Browne*, grocer, many years one of the common council of Bridge ward.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, Pimlico, *Gordon Haliburton, esq.*

In Upper Baker-street, *Mrs. Lawrence*, only sister of the late R. Williams, esq. of Bracknell, Berks, and wife of the Rev. B. Lawrence, curate of Mary-le-bonne.

At Bush-hill, Edmonton, aged 63, *Mr. Isaac*, a respectable farmer.

At Limehouse, in his 74th year, *J. Cross, esq.* many years purveyor of the dock-yard at Woolwich.

At Twickenham, in her 79th year, *Anne Lady Mendip.*

At Fulham, *J. Duncan, esq.* of the Old Square, Lincoln's-inn, one of the oldest solicitors in the Court of Chancery.

In Poland-street, Westminster, in her 58th year, *Mrs. Newby*, wife of Mr. C. Newby, apothecary.

In Brunswick-square, in consequence of a cold caught in Smithfield, which produced a fatal ulceration on the lungs, *Peter Mellish, esq.* an eminent contractor for cattle, and sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1798. He was treasurer and a zealous promoter of the Literary Fund Society. He is computed to have died worth 200,000l.

Aged 76, *Heaton Wilkes, esq.* brother to the late John Wilkes, esq. alderman and chamberlain of London, and formerly an opulent coal-merchant in Thames-street.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 75, *J. Smith, esq.*

Mr. Spencer, proprietor of the Garrick's Head tavern, Bow-street, Covent-garden. He rose, at an early hour, in apparent good health, with a view of going to Bracknell, in Berkshire, to fetch home his wife, Mrs. Spencer, who had been there on a visit for some time. After eating a hearty breakfast, he ordered a hackney-coach to be called, and, at about a quarter before eight, got into it, and desired to be driven to the White Horse cellar, Piccadilly, whence he was to proceed, in the stage, to Bracknell. On the coachman opening the door at the White Horse cellar, he perceived Mr. Spencer motionless, and apparently dead. His person not being immediately recognised, he was taken to the workhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor square, where medical assistance was tried, but without effect. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by an apoplectic fit. Mr. Spencer was one of the Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters, and very lately gave a gold medal, value fifty guineas, to the best shot in that corps. He was formerly celebrated as the Harlequin of Drury-lane theatre; and his house was frequented by all the professors and amateurs of the drama.

On the 21st of October at Twickenham, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Field Marshal of his Majesty's forces, uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire, and to Lord George Henry Cavendish. His Lordship was born in August 1729. His Royal Highness Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was his godfather; chusing a military life, he was, in March 1752, appointed Lieutenant, with the rank of Captain, in the second regiment of foot-guards. In May 1758, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. In November 1760, he was appointed Colonel of the thirty-fourth regiment of foot. In March 1761, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and, in April 1770, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-general; then General, and, lastly, Field Marshal. He held his regiment until the year 1797, when it was given to Lord Southampton. When the late Duke of Devonshire was called up to the House of Lords in the year 1751, Lord Frederick was elected representative in parliament for the county of Derby, in the room of his Grace; and at the general election in 1754, he was elected member for the town of Derby; and continued to represent that town in parliament until the general election in the year 1784, when he retired from parliament; and was succeeded by his nephew, Lord George Henry Cavendish. Lord Frederick Cavendish was in the action with the French, at St. Cas, on the coast of France, in the month of September 1758; and was made prisoner there, with several other British officers, Sir Charles Gilmore, &c. The Duke D'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, very politely offered the British officers his permission to return to England upon their paroles of honour. Most, if not all, the gentlemen accepted the offer, except Lord Frederick; which surprised the Duke a good deal; and he sent for Lord Frederick, and asked

asked his Lordship the reason why he did not accept of his offer. Lord Frederick answered, "That being a member of the British parliament, he should, if in England, attend his duty in parliament, and vote for the supplies for carrying on the war; which might possibly be construed a breach of his parole." Poh, poh, said the Duke, we should as soon think of restraining you from getting a child, lest when it came to maturity, it should conquer France. Thus, we see his patriotic heart would not suffer him, when even a prisoner, to relinquish his duty to his country. He was a gentleman of the most amiable manners; mild, humane, and benevolent; punctual in the discharge of every engagement and duty; of strict virtue, and pure honour. He was one of the six English officers, who, at the beginning of the seven years war, mutually pledged themselves to each other "not to marry," until the war was over; that no domestic affections might influence their conduct. General Wolfe was one of the number, so was General Monkton, General Keppel, &c.

Aged 22, ——— *Milwood*, bricklayer. It appears that some person has wantonly, for some time past, attempted to frighten the inhabitants of Hammersmith, by assuming the appearance of a ghost, accosting several individuals in a manner highly reprehensible, &c. Several inhabitants, with the peace-officers, &c. determined to go out in search of him. In this number was a man of the name of Smith. He armed himself with a musket, and took his station in Black Lion Lane, one of the places by which the ghost used to make his escape, when hard pressed by his pursuers. Smith had not been long waiting, when he fancied he saw the approach of the supernatural agent, and, on his firing, the supposed ghost instantly fell. On examination, however, the body was discovered to be that of a young man, a bricklayer, employed in the new buildings in the neighbourhood, whose working dress, a white jacket, spotted with mortar and lime, represented him, to the disordered fancy of Smith, as the object he was in quest of, &c. At the coroner's inquest, the sister of the deceased said, that her brother left the house between ten and eleven o'clock, and that she, the witness, was almost immediately struck with a presentiment that some accident would befal him. She accordingly went to the door, and stood on some bricks, in order to look out for him. Her brother had not gone above fifty yards, before she heard a voice exclaim—"D—n you, who are you? and what are you? Speak, or I'll shoot!"—The words had scarcely passed the lips of the person who uttered them, when she heard the report of a gun, and saw the flash. She then called to her brother, who returned no answer. Dreadfully agitated, she ran to awake her father and mother, telling them she was afraid her brother was shot. They would not attend to her, but said it was impossible. She then repaired to the room of a young man who slept in the house, who also refused to rise. The witness then resolved to go alone, and learn what had become of her brother. When she arrived at Cross-lane, she found him lying on his back, his arms and legs stretched quite straight. She called out, "Brother!" but no answer was made. She then stooped down to look at him, and perceived his face was bloody, and entirely black. She shrieked, and her cries brought her father and mother, who, when they saw their son dead, were frantic with grief. The witness said her brother industriously maintained himself and his wife. He was in his usual dress, white jacket and trowsers, when he went out. She was positive, speaking on her oath, that her brother had never personated the ghost. — Mr. Lock, wine-merchant, in Black Lion Lane, Hammersmith, said, that as he was returning home from the Plough and Harrow, about half past ten o'clock in the evening, he was accosted by Francis Smith, officer of excise, who asked to speak with him. Upon going aside, Smith informed him that he had shot a man, who he believed was the ghost, &c. The witness accompanied Smith to the place. The wound was under the left jaw, and the ball had passed through at the opposite side, and the skin of his face was exceedingly black. Smith did not appear sensible that he had done any thing wrong, till the witness warned him of the fatal consequences that would attend such a step.—W. Girdler, a watchman, said, that he had a slight acquaintance with the deceased, who was a serious, sober, young man. That the neighbourhood had been much alarmed, for two months past, with the rumour of a ghost walking through Black Lion Lane. That he, the witness, went his rounds as usual, on the evening when this fatal catastrophe occurred. That he had appointed to meet with Francis Smith, in order to go in search of the ghost. When the witness came near Mr. Stow's house, he heard the report of a gun, and a few minutes afterwards, when going to the White Hart public-house, he met Smith, and asked him what intelligence. Smith answered, very bad. They then met Mr. Stow, and went to the place where the deceased lay. Smith said that he would deliver himself; and that he had spoken to the deceased twice before he fired, but he would give no answer. On the Thursday preceding, the witness, while going his rounds, saw a tall figure, dressed in a sheet or table cloth. When the witness spoke, the pretended ghost lifted up his hands, and the witness saw under the sheet the appearance of a dark coat and metal buttons. The coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

[*The late Mr. Aftle, whofe death we announced in our laft Number*, was employed, when a young man, to make an index to the Harleian Catalogue of MSS.; F. R. S. Edinb. Reg. Scient. Soc. Ifland. Soc. Antiq. Caffel. & Soc. Volfcorum Velitris fod honorar. He was fon of Mr. D. Aftle, keeper of Needwood foreft, Staffordfhire, who appears to have been defcended from a family of that name refident at, and lords of, the manner of Fauld, in Hanbury parifh, adjoining the feat of Burton the Leicefterfhire antiquary. Of his fon Thomas, a particular account has been given. Mr. Shaw, author of the Hiftory of Staffordfhire, had accefs to Mr. Aftle's library, and the ufe of feveral manufcripts, &c. for both volumes of that work; his manufcript library being reckoned to exceed that of any private gentleman in England; and his liberal utility to men of fcience has been abundantly teftified. Mr. A. about the year 1763, obtained the patronage of Mr. Grenville, then firft lord of the treafury and chancellor of the exchequer, who employed him as well in his public as private affairs; and joined him in a comm[illegible]n with the late Sir Jofeph Ayloffe, bart. and Dr. Ducarel, for fuperintending the regulation of the public records at Weftminfter. On the death of his colleague, Mr. Topham was fubftituted; and both thefe gentlemen were removed by Mr. Pitt d[illegible]ring his adminiftration. In 176 , Mr. A. was appointed receiver-general of fixpence in the pound on the civil lift. In 1766, he was confulted by the Committee of the Houfe of Lords concerning the printing of the ancient records of Parliament. To the fuperintendance of this work, Mr. A. introduced his father-in-law Mr. Morant; and, on his death, in 1770, was himfelf appointed by the Houfe of Lords to carry on the work; a fervice in which he was employed till its completion, about five years afterwards. He was then appointed, on the death of H. Rooke, efq. chief clerk in the Record Office in the Tower; and, on the deceafe of Sir John Shelly, he fucceeded to the office of keeper of the records. Mr. A. was feveral times on the continent, chiefly engaged on literary purfuits. His publications were as follows: In the Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 195, On the Events produced in England by the Grant of the Kingdom of Sicily to Prince Edmond, with Remarks on the Seal of that Prince, of Gold, Weight eight Pennyweights, formerly in the Earl of Oxford's Collection, then of James Weft, efq. whence it paffed into that of Guftavus Brander, efq. and was bought in at 18l. 2s. at the fale of his collection, by Mr. Gerrard, February, 1790,—Vol. vii. 348, On the Radical Letters of the Pelafgians, and their Derivatives.—Vol. x. 226, Obfervations on a Charter in his Library, indorfed, in a hand coeval with it, "Hæc eft carta regis Eadgari de inftitutione abbatis Elienfis et duplicatus;" which he fhews not to be fo old as King Edgar.—Vol. xii. On the Tenures, Cuftoms, &c. of his Manor of Great Tey, Effex, by *onziell*, i. e. *ungeld*, an *arbitrary* tallage.—Vol. xiii. 208, Obfervations on Stone Pillars, Croffes, and Crucifixes, from Mr. Anftis's MS. in his library.—Ibid. 313, Copy of a curious Record of Pardon in the Tower of London, 1357, of a Woman indicted for murdering her Hufband, and remaining, without pleading, in Prifon forty Days without Suftenance. The Will of King Henry VII. 1775, 4to. A Catalogue of the MSS in the Cottonian Library; to which are added, many Emendations and Additions: with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Damage fuftained by the Fire in 1731; and alfo a Catalogue of the Charters preferved in the fame Library, was communicated by him to S. Hooper, who publifhed them in 1777, 8vo. The Origin and Progrefs of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary; illuftrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, MSS. and Charers, ancient and modern: alfo, fome Account of the Origin and Progrefs of Printing, 1784, 4to. See our vol. liv. p. 440. A new edition was publifhed this year, with one additional plate from a manufcript in the Britifh Mufeum, merked Nero, D. IV.; and a portrait of Mr. A. painted by Howard, and engraved by Shelton, in which the accidental lofs of an eye when at fchool is concealed. The will of King Alfred, found in a regifter of Newminfter, Winchefter, in the poffeffion of the Rev. George North, and given by Dr. Lort, his executor, to Mr. Aftle, 1769, was printed at Oxford, with the illuftrations of Mr. Manning, under the fuperintendance of Sir H. Croft, 1788, 4to. (vol. lviii. 1089.) An Account of the Seals of the King's Royal Burghs and Magnates of Scotland, with five plates, 179 , fol. (vol. lxiii. 148.) The Calendar to the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, reaching from 3 John to 23 Edward IV. containing grants of offices and lands, reftitutions of temporalities to bifhops, abbots, and other ecclefiaftical perfons; confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate, as well ecclefiaftical as civil; grants in fee farm; fpecial licences; grants of offices; fpecial and general patents of creations of peers; and licences of all kinds which pafs the great feal: and on the backs of thefe rolls are commiffions to juftices of the peace, of fewers, and all commiffions which pafs the great feal. The Calendar of thefe Rolls, publifhed by his Majefty's command, in purfuance of an addrefs to the Houfe of Commons, on the Report of the Commiffioners for enquiring into the State of the Public Records, is printed from four manufcript volumes procured, in 1775, by Mr. Aftle, for public ufe, from the executors of Henry Rooke, efq. his predeceffor in the office of keeper of the Tower records, collated with two manufcripts in the Cottonian Library, marked Titus C. II. and III. which feem to have been compiled in the reign of James I. by fome experienced clerk, who feems to have felected from the records themfelves what appeared to him moft ufeful and interefting. They fupply many omiffions and deficiencies in the Tower copy; and, after all, this Calendar, though entitled to great merit, is only a felection, various entries appearing on the Patent Rolls not entered here; and therefore, though this work will be found to yield abundant information, no one is to be deterred from an examination of any record mentioned elfewhere as being on the Patent Roll,

Roll, because it is not mentioned here. Mr. A.'s Report on the state of the records under his care will be found in the Report of the Committee above-mentioned. The author of the New Catalogue of English living Authors thus delineates the literary character of Mr. A. In order to treat this subject (the character and reign of Henry VII.) with advantage, he has exerted himself to view it on every side; and it must be allowed that he exhibits it in a very comprehensive survey. His learning, which is various, cannot escape observation; and his authorities in general are the best which could be found. His judgment, precision, and minuteness, are all to be highly commended. There is even a considerable spirit of philanthropy in his work; and in so far he advances himself beyond the character of a mere antiquary. He displays not, however, any splendour or brightness of genius. He is simple and judicious, but not original. He avails himself of the labours of others with an assiduity that could not be wearied; and his collection of facts, being numerous as well as exact, exhibits instructive openings into the important topics which he treats. His work is chiefly for consultation, and serves to encourage rather than to supersede the enquiries of those who have a relish for the diplomatic science, and the study of antiquity. We prize his labour more than his invention; and are more forcibly struck with his patience than his ingenuity. In his language he is clear; and it is difficult to misunderstand the sentiments he conveys; but he has no where the expression of a master. The dryness of his manner suffers no interruption; it is cold, nerveless, and insipid; and he advances through his performance without rising into any strain of animation, and without any approach towards elegance.]

[*Mr. Palmer, whose death was announced in a former Number*, was descended from an ancient and respectable family, in Bedfordshire, in which county, and in Berkshire, there are now remaining several branches of the same family, possessing very considerable property. The subject of this memoir, was born at Jekwell, in the parish of Northill, Bedfordshire, it is presumed, in July 1747, as the certificate of his baptism, taken from the parish register of Northill, is dated August 16, 1747. After receiving the usual elementary instruction, under the Rev. Mr. Gunning, at Ely, he was sent to Eton, where he spent four or five years; and in 17[illegible]5, he was entered at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1769, he took the degree of B. A. In 1772, that of M. A. and in 1781, that of B. D. The exact time of his ordination does not appear, but he performed the duties of Curate about twelve months, at Leatherhead, in Surrey. In a short time after he had taken this last degree, he became dissatisfied with the doctrines of the Church of England, and farther enquiry convinced him of the proper Unity of God; and that worship was alone due to him as the unrivalled Creator. In the year 1783, he took leave of the College, and with that of his connection with the Church in which he had been educated. From Cambridge he went to Montrose, in Scotland. His motive for making choice of this particular place in preference to others, was, that there he might have an opportunity of worshipping God with a Society of Unitarians, who had lately opened a Chapel under the auspices of Mr. W. Christie, author of some admirable discourses on the Divine Unity, which were delivered to the society, at its first establishment.* To this society Mr. Palmer attached himself, and resided at Montrose about twenty months, when he removed to Dundee, where there was also a respectable society of Unitarian Christians. At Dundee he remained several years, preaching very frequently in the neighbouring towns, and villages: and at Forfar, Edinburgh, and some other places, he delivered a series of discourses in vindication of Unitarian principles. His distinguished zeal in this cause made him enemies, who, though unwilling to raise a persecution against him on account of religion, were not displeased when his politics afforded an opportunity of injuring his character, and destroying his peace. Full ten years he exhibited an ardent and noble zeal in defence of the doctrines which he had embraced, in opposition to those which he had imbibed from early education. As a writer, on these subjects, Mr. Palmer discovered considerable talents, and no small share of biblical learning, in the few pieces which he gave to the world. Of these, one was entitled, "An attempt to refute a Sermon, by H. D. Inglis, on the Godhead of Jesus Christ, and to restore the long lost Truth of the First Commandment." This pamphlet is dedicated to the Unitarian Congregations of Edinburgh, Dundee, Forfar, Arbroath, Montrose, and Newburgh; it displays much critical acumen, and a train of strong reasoning. Mr. Palmer's other Theological tracts are, 1. An Attempt to prove the Fallen Angels to have been only the Sons of Seth. 2. An Attempt to Explain Isaiah ix, 6. 3. An Attempt to show that the Cock crowing which Peter heard, was the sound of a Trumpet. 4. An Attempt to Ascertain the meaning of *μη βαττολογησητε*. 5, & 6. Attempts to Illustrate the xxivth Chapter of Matthew's Gospel, and the first ten verses of the 3d Chapter of St. John. These, together with Observations on some other Writers in the same Work, are to be found in the vth and vith volumes of the Theological Repository, under the signature of Anglo Scotus. Such were the labours of Mr. Palmer as a Theologian and Divine. We are now to view him in another character, as a friend to the liberties of his country, in which his zeal was equally distinguished, for the sake of which, his sufferings were unmerited and severe, and at length terminated his life in a foreign land. The exertions made by the friends of Liberty, to obtain a Reform of Parliament, in all parts of this Island, in the years 1792, 3 & 4, are in the recollection of every person; and the various prosecutions and persecutions which the Administration of that period instituted against

* For an Account of the rise and progress of this Society, see an Historical View of the state of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, &c. by Theophilus Lindsey, A. M. 1783.

those who took an active part in the cause of Reform will not easily be forgotten. Among those in North Britain, were the subject of this Memoir, Mr. Muir, Mr. Skirving, Mr. Gerald, and Mr. Margarot, the last mentioned gentlemen, were active in assembling a Convention of Delegates from the several Societies associated for obtaining a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament: the case of Mr. Palmer was distinct and peculiar. He was indicted and brought to trial in the month of September, 1793, for writing and publishing an Address to the People, on the Subject of Reform. The fact of publication was distinctly proved, but with the drawing up of the Address he had nothing to do; it was indeed, avowed by one of the witnesses for the Crown, to have been written by himself. Mr. Palmer was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation beyond seas for the term of seven years. From the court Mr. Palmer was conveyed to the Tolbooth of Perth. In this prison he lay some weeks, after which he was conveyed by sea, to the Thames, and put on board the Stanilaus hulk lying off Woolwich: while in this situation, he was part of the time in irons, but having permission to see his friends, seldom a day passed in which one or more, among whom was the writer of this article, did not visit him with a view of offering him any assistance of which he might stand in need, to alleviate the calamities incident to his situation. On the 11th of February 1794, he was taken from the hulk and put on board the Surprize Transport, Patrick Campbell, master. It was not however, till the end of April, that the fleet set sail, of which the Surprize was one. The account of his sufferings and those of Mr. Skirving, has been laid before the public*, to that, the truth of which was authenticated by a great number of witnesses, we refer the reader, who will be shocked and astonished at the indignities and cruelties inflicted on these worthy characters, without even a pretence for the exercise of this wanton abuse of authority. On the 25th of October, they arrived at Port Jackson, New Holland, from which place he and his fellow sufferers dispatched their first letters to those friends who had interested themselves in their welfare. Mr. Muir, who, in comparison of his associates, had been kindly treated, bore an honourable testimony to the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Skirving, and gave explicit evidence to the injustice of the charges brought against them, and to the inhumanity which they experienced through the whole of their voyage. Soon after their arrival, Mr. Muir, Skirving, and Palmer delivered letters of recommendation to the governor of the Colony, from persons in England of the first respectability; houses were appointed to them contiguous to each other, and Mr. Palmer wrote to his friends saying, "we have no cause to complain of any want of civility or attention." From this time they employed themselves in cultivating the land allotted to them, and the accounts given by Mr. Palmer and Skirving, were of the most favourable kind, both with respect to the climate of the country, and the fertility of the land. We have already seen that Palmer, Muir, and Skirving arrived at Port Jackson, in October 1794. Early in the following year, Mr. Joseph Gerald, who had engaged in the same cause, was doomed to experience the same harsh treatment. He had been long confined in a close room in Newgate, before he embarked for New Holland; his health was completely broken, and in a very short time after he landed at Port Jackson he fell a victim to the disease of the climate. By the sentence passed on Mr. Palmer, he could not set foot in Great Britain, till the middle of September 1800, without incurring the penalty of death. The voyage, however, would take several months had it been made by the shortest and quickest route; he, therefore, with his friends began to make preparations for returning at the end of the year 1799. A ship was purchased for the purpose, the principal part of which was the property of Mr. Palmer, though Captain Reed, Mr. Boston, and Mr. Ellis had a small share in her. On the 20th of January 1800, they set sail from Port Jackson, with an intention of going directly to New Zealand, to take in timber for the market at the Cape of Good Hope. The Ship was in a wretched condition, and provisions were taken on board for a voyage of only six months, a period which they had fixed for their arrival at the Cape. Twenty six weeks, however, they spent at New Zealand, during which the whole of their stores were expended. Distress of the most alarming nature now compelled them to go in search of provisions; they steered for Tanga Taaboo, but there they could obtain no relief, in consequence of an existing war between the natives of this, and the neighbouring islands. From thence they resolved to call at the Feegee islands; at one of which they procured a small supply, and the favourable reception which they met with in the first instance, determined them to visit the others. By endeavouring to get to the island of Goraa they ran their crazy vessel on a reef, which carried away a large part of her keel, and in less than half an hour, she made seven feet of water; but the surf rising, they were driven off the reef into deep water. Immediately they cast anchor, and with the assistance of the natives, repaired their vessel. To them also they were indebted, not only for a supply of every necessary while in that state, but for a liberal stock to go to sea with. They now determined to proceed to Macao, in China; but meeting with contrary winds, they failed till their provisions were exhausted, and the repairs of the ship were all opening again. In this dreadful situation, they were compelled to put into the island of Guam, though they well knew it was an enemy's port. Upon coming to anchor, January 10th 1801, the Spanish governor, in reply to their solicitations for provisions, assured them, that unless they departed in two hours, he would detain them as prisoners of war, for to the enemies of his country he could

* See a Narrative of the sufferings of T. F. Palmer, and W. Skirving, during a voyage to New South Wales 1794, on board the Surprize Transport, by T. F. Palmer, 2d Edit. 1797.

could give no support whatever. Necessity obliged them to submit to the hard terms offered them. They were immediately taken prisoners, and a guard put into their ship. Messrs. Palmer, Ellis, Boston, Reed, and Harris, sen. and jun. lived with the governor, and were treated with hospitality. During their stay here, which appears to have been a year and a half, Mr. Palmer was seized with a Dysentery, a disease with which he had been perpetually afflicted, since he left England, but for which he conceived he had discovered an infallible remedy in cerated glass of antimony and ipecacuanha. In a letter to a friend, in London, dated Sept. 10, 1799, he says, "I would not change my residence a week, without these medicines. I know that I should long have been dead but for them. I give from 7 to 10 grains of the antimony, and alternately small doses of ipecacuanha. Oh, had I known of this remedy at Spithead, what lengthened misery, and wear and tear of constitution I should have escaped. Possibly Gerald and Skirving might now have been alive!" Whether Mr. Palmer was now without his medicines, or what is more propable, whether the frequent attacks of the same disorder had weakened his constitution to a degree beyond the power of medicine to recruit, we have no information. He lingered under the disorder till the beginning of June 1802, when a mortification took place, which terminated his valuable life, on the second day of that month. His effects and papers he bequeathed to Mr. James Ellis, who now resides at Manilla, and with Mr. Boston, is carrying on a large distillery, under the protection of the Spanish governor. Such have been the life, the labours, and the sufferings of Mr. Palmer. In his youth he was dilligent and assiduous in cultivating his mind, and in laying up stores of useful learning; in his advancing years he industriously investigated the scriptures, and fearlessly abandoned the road to preferment, for the sake of inculcating the more simple and unadulterated doctrines which he conceived were taught in the Old and New Testament. As a preacher, he was zealous in season, and out of season, he felt the importance of right principles, and was desirous that others should feel the same. When torn from his country, and doomed to exile, his congregation grieved for him as for a father; they felt for his sufferings, and wept that they could render him no effectual service. "We mourn," say they, in an address sent to him, while in the Stanilaus hulk, at Woolwich; "your absence, but while we have no doubt of being remembered by you in your prayers, you shall not be forgotten in ours. In the mean time, we most fervently pray that the God and Father of all, whose mercies are not confined to prosperous situations, may impart to you divine consolations, that if your heart and flesh should at any time be apt to fail, he may be your never failing support, and that you may be enabled ever to exercise such a lively faith in him, and in the gospel of his Son, as with truly pious ardour, to anticipate that future inconceivable joy, which assuredly shall be the portion of those who have come out of great tribulation." The consciousness of rectitude, and the animating hope of futurity, gave to the mind of Mr. Palmer patience and dignity in the midst of all his sufferings. Christianity was his support, and the persuasion that there is an Almighty Providence, who directs all for good, and who out of apparent evil can educe important advantages to his rational offspring, never seems to have left him; in a letter to one whom he honoured with the title of friend, and who at this period, glories in the sacred title, he writes from New Holland; "I am much obliged to you and my friends, for the anxiety you took in my welfare, when you learned the danger I was in. I do assure you, we paid you in coin, when we heard of your imprisonment.* I bow in homage to the Great Being of the Universe (for I am still a Christian) for your preservation, and trust that a life so replete with benevolence, and marked by principle, will be preserved for still greater usefulness." The ways of heaven are inscrutable: in all past ages, to effect important changes in the world, some of the wisest and most virtuous of our race have frequently been sacrificed in the wantonness of power, by persons the most profligate and abandoned. Such was the fate of a Cornish, a Lisle, a Sidney, and a Russel, who perished on a scaffold. But a future, and indeed no very distant period, reversed their sentences, and those who had died as criminals, have, in every succeeding age been regarded as martyrs, in the sacred cause of liberty. If the world has been deprived of the brilliant and commanding eloquence of a Gerald; of the profound talents of a Muir; of the honest enthusiasm of a Skirving, and of the unimpeached honour and integrity of Thomas Fyshe Palmer, yet the time may possibly come†, when the judgment of their Judges shall be rejudged, and when history and the records of this kingdom, shall give them an honourable place among those who have sacrificed at the shrine of their country's happiness, their worldly interests, their personal freedom, and their lives.]

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* Alluding to the state trials, in 1794.

† For the ground of this conjecture, see a Protest entered on the journals of the House of Lords, Die Veneris, 31 January, 1794.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A Landsale Colliery was lately opened with much ceremony, rejoicing, &c. at Gosforth; the coals of which are generally reported to be of an excellent quality. From this circumstance, and the contiguity of the newly opened pits to Newcastle, the Colliery promises to be of considerable utility to that town and the neighbouring district. It is the property of C. J. Brandling, esq. M. P. for the borough of Newcastle.

A life boat, of the largest dimensions, has been lately established at Holy Island, in a situation peculiarly favourable to its uninterrupted use, in case of storms, &c. It was presented to the inhabitants by the trustees acting under the will of the late lord Crewe, for managing the very liberal and extensive charity at Bamborough Castle. Mr. Selby, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, has readily assisted in forwarding this work of humanity, by generously granting a piece of ground, and the winning of stones, &c. for the erection of a boat house, &c.

Married.] Mr. W. Rippon, spirit merchant, &c. of Durham, to Miss Robinson, of Houghton-le-Spring.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robson, steward to W. Ord, esq. of Fenham, to Miss Maugham, daughter of Mr. W. Maugham, farmer.—Mr. Ronaldson, of Leith, to Miss J. Weatherley, of Willington Quay.—Mr. T. Potts, grocer, to Miss A. Mowbray, daughter of Mr. D. Mowbray, flax merchant.—Mr. T. Dawson, damask weaver, to Miss E. Hobbs, of Sandgate.—Mr. Esdaile, watchmaker, to Mrs. Burne.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. J. Murton, grocer, to Mrs. Rochester, widow of the late Mr. Rochester, farrier, of Sunderland.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Hunter, spirit merchant, of Stanton Hall, to Miss M. Farrington.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 74, S. Lawton, esq. formerly a merchant of this town; a gentleman of great humanity and benevolence, and ever actively employed, since his retirement from business, in promoting, by his solicitations and purse, useful and charitable undertakings and establishments of every description. In the late war he was a captain in the Armed Association of this town; but in the present he has contented himself with discharging the office of treasurer to the corps.

Mr. W. Halbert, sen. woollen draper.—Mr. R. Burrell, formerly a publican of this town.—Aged 87, Mrs. Salt, widow of the late Mr. Salt, of the Excise, formerly of Gateshead.—In her 49th year, Mrs. S. Thompson, widow of the late Mr. W. Thompson, agent to Mr. Warburton, whose death was announced in our last number.—In her 63d year, Mrs. M. Oldfield.—Mrs. Walker, of the Grey Horse inn.—Mr. R. Keenyside, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary.—Aged 50, Mrs. Robson, widow of the late Mr. T. Robson, printer of the newspaper, called the Newcastle Journal, formerly published here.

Mr. Joseph Ward, clock and watch maker; generally considered, by his brother workmen, as the first artist of that line in the town. He had a high and well-merited character for integrity; and no motives of self-interest could induce him to sully his good name, by one mean act.

In his 48th year, Mr. Kirsopp, attorney.—Aged 77, Mr. F. Eden, joiner.—Mrs. J. Gilhespie, wife of Mr. J. Gilhespie, auctioneer.—Mrs. Ware, formerly of the Half Moon inn.—The Rev. Mr. Berry, minister of the Baptist Chapel in this town.—Miss Bell, late of Felton.

Aged 50, Mr. J. Thompson, schoolmaster; a man of excellent talents in his profession, and particularly useful to pupils that were destined for the sea-faring line.

In Gateshead, Mrs. S. More.—Aged 49, Mrs. Humble.

At Durham, aged 95, R. Bradley Fuller, one of the beadsmen of the cathedral, and generally supposed to be the oldest freeman of the corporation of this city.—Aged 53, Mr. J. Mann, innkeeper, and one of the sheriff's bailiffs of this city.—Mrs. Mitcheson, sister of Mr. Shotton, inn-keeper.—Aged 74, Mrs. Wharton, mother of R. Wharton, esq. M P. for this city.—In her 34th year, Miss Hoult, sister of Mr. T. Hoult, of the Red Lion inn.—Aged 48, Mr. S. Bone, clerk of St. Nicholas church.

At his Prebendal house in the College, aged 78, the Rev. Newton Ogle, D. D. Dean of Winchester, and Prebendary of the cathedral in this city. He was father of the College, having been installed October 27, 1768. He was promoted to the Deanery of Winchester, October 21, 1769.

At Sunderland, aged 60, Mrs. M. Wilson; and five days after, aged 56, Mrs. M. Wilson, wife of Mr. T. Wilson, ship-owner, and brother to Mr. J. Wilson.—Mr. G. Stead, linen draper, son of Mr. J. Stead, of Clayton, near Pennystone, Yorkshire.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Unwin, mariner.—Aged 74, Mrs. E. Cheesemond,

Cheesemond, of the society of Quakers.—Aged 70, Mr. S. Dykes, sail-cloth manufacturer.—Miss Brewster, daughter of Mr. Brewster, ship-master.—Mrs. Hayton, wife of Mr. W. Hayton, fitter and ship-owner.—Mr. R. Newton, ship-owner.—Mr. J. Coxon, attorney.

At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 63, Mrs. A. Haswell, wife of Mr. G. Haswell, gardener.

At Berwick, aged 21, Miss M. Smith.

At North Shields, in the bloom of youth, Mr. J. Manchester, ship-owner, of London.

At South Shields, in child-bed, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Mr. R. Stewart, cooper.—Aged 35, Mrs. Harland, wife of Mr. G. Harland, ironmonger.

At Morpeth, aged 71, Mrs. Hodgson.—Aged 65, Mrs. E. Hunter, widow.

At Monk Wearmouth, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, cooper.

At Hexham, Mrs. Charlton, widow of the late Mr. C. Charlton, clothier.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Whitfield, of the Burnlaw, in Allendale.

At Stockton, Mrs. M. Robinson, daughter of the late Leon. Robinson, esq. sen.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Miss Bullman, tallow-chandler, late of Gateshead.

In the West Indies, about six months ago, Mr. T. Jowsey, son of Mr. Jowsey, innkeeper, of Sunderland.

On the 11th of November last, Mr. R. Bell, surgeon of the Hecate gun-brig, and son of Mr. R. Bell, of Hexham. He was unfortunately drowned, with seven other individuals, on the coast of Kent, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat in which they were coming on shore.

At Dentonburn, in his 63d year, Mr. J. Ramshaw, colliery viewer.

At Ilderton, near Wooller, Mr. Johnson.—Miss A. Fordyce, daughter of J. Fordyce, esq, of Ayton, Berwickshire.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Whitfield, of Redworth, in the county of Durham.

At Newbottle, in her 62d year, Mrs Row.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hodgson, of Buller's Green, near Morpeth.

At Wells, the Rev. J. Mansfield, many years an inhabitant of Newcastle.

At Clapton, near London, in her 20th year, Miss J. L. Symons, daughter of the Rev. J. Symons, vicar of Whitburn, in the county of Durham.

Aged 71, Mr. R. Heaton, an opulent farmer of South Acton, near Felton.—Aged 68, Mr. H. Wardhaugh, farmer, of Rennington, Northumberland.

At Boldon, Mrs. Ainsley, widow of the late Mr. Ainsley, taylor, of Newcastle.

Aged 62, Mr And. Davison, of Akeld. He was generally respected as a good, generous, and just man; a friend of the rich, and patron of the poor.

At Haydon Bridge, Mr. T. Fairlamb.

At Ryton, aged 77, Mr. Walker Lawson.

At Tanfield, Mr J. Upthank.

At Greatham, county of Durham, much regretted as a pious and truly honest man, Mr. R. Hett.

At Tritlington, near Morpeth, Mr. Stubbs, farmer.—Aged 35, Mr. W. Charlton, of Bearle.

At Rowcroft, near Kirkoswald, aged 60, Mr. J. Dodd.—Aged 65, Crozier Surtees, esq. of Redforth Grove.

At Moralee, Miss C. Ridley.—Mrs. Bromwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bromwell, surgeon, of Alstone.

At Stranton, near Hartlepool, the Rev. G. Hicks.

At Loughirst, near Morpeth, Mrs. Lawson.

At Seaton, Mr. J. Forster, father of Mr. R. Forster, grocer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is a subject of regret and lamentation among the orderly and respectable inhabitants of Carlisle, (who, as such, cannot but feel the necessity of a regular and devout attendance on the duties of public worship,) that in the very populous and extensive parish of St. Mary, in that city, (a parish which, at a moderate computation, may be well calculated to contain at least 7000 souls,) there is not a parish church capable of containing so many hundreds. The only church (if it deserves to be called so) belonging to the parish, is the antiquated nave of the cathedral; this, however, is dark, gloomy, and destitute of those accommodations which a place of worship in such a city as Carlisle seems to require. It is true, that with proper repairs it might be rendered capable of containing a large congregation, and a great improvement might be made by inclosing the arches which communicate with the cathedral, in which case the sound of the choir organ would, of course, be confined within the eastern part of the building. The service might then commence at the same time as in the other churches in the city. At present it is necessarily performed at an inconvenient and unseasonable hour, to avoid interfering with the chaunting of the cathedral service. The above suggestions may be well recommended to the consideration of the parishioners at large; nor can the slighest doubt be entertained that the present bishop of this diocese, with the dean and chapter, would, by every means within their power, endeavour to promote an undertaking which would so considerably tend to spread a knowledge of religion among the citizens of Carlisle.

Number of marriages, christenings, and burials, from Jan. 1, 1803, to Dec. 31, inclusive.—St. Mary's. Marriages 87. Christenings 202. Burials 138.——St. Cuthbert's. Marriages 46. Christenings 153. Burials 97.

Married.] Mr. J. Miller, to Miss B. Temple, both of Yourengill, in West Newton.

At Deane, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Fisher, yeoman, of Braithwayte, to Miss A. Rudd.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Waitell, partner in the

the print-field of Forster, James Donald and Co. to Miss A. Stodart.—Mr. J. Strong, attorney, to Mrs. Smith, of the Ship public-house, widow of the late Mr. J. S. comptroller of the customs in this city.

At St. Mary's, in this city, the Rev. W. Carey, A. M. head master of Westminster school, and chaplain to the lord bishop of this diocese, to Miss Sheepshanks, only daughter of the Rev. W. S. prebendary of this cathedral, and minister of St. John's church in Leeds.

At Lowther, Mr. C. Bell, of Penrith, to Miss J. Wheatley.

At Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, Mr. J. Little, of Millcas, carrier between Carlisle and Edinburgh, to Miss A. Marshall of Beck.—Mr. Simpson, of Crookholm, near Brampton, to Miss Warwick, of Scarr, in the parish of Irthington. The bridegroom being a minor, had not yet assumed the *Toga Virilis*, and consequently found it impossible to obtain a licence without his father's consent. This, however, not being procurable by the most importunate solicitation, filial obedience, after some struggles, yielded to the violence of love, and the enamoured youth resolved, in spite of every obstacle opposed by parental authority, to accomplish his purpose of being united to the object of his affections. The old gentleman, to prevent the execution of such intention, which, it seems, had come to his knowledge, determined to circumscribe the liberty of his son within the limits of his own apartment. But bolts and locks have ever been found unavailing barriers against the force of love. Accordingly the imprisoned lover, as his dernier resort, ascends the chimney, and, having reached the top, flies on the wings of love to the habitation of his fair damsel, who, through a thick incrustation of dirt and soot, could not recognize the features of her admirer, till his native complexion was restored by an application of soap and water. After mutual endearments, and a soft interchange of sighs, the two lovers repaired, without loss of time, to Gretna Green, where they, as soon, purchased the services of one of those useful members of society, who are never backward to remove the anxiety of love-sick couples, occasioned by inexorable parents and unfeeling guardians.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Mark, of Eaglesfield, to Miss Law.—Mr. Jon. Harriman, to Miss J. Grave, of Newland.—Mr. Holmes, liquor-merchant, of Warrington, to Miss Griffith of Liverpool.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 68, Mr. J. March, formerly of London.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Sparks, a preacher among the Westleyan Methodists.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Allison, formerly master of a vessel, but who had retired for some years past.—Mr. Jos. Dobson, house-carpenter, &c.—Aged 59, Captain W. Woodburn, of the ship Happy.

At Workington, aged 72, Mrs. M. Barton, widow of the late Mr. J. B. mason.—Mr. J. Head, comptroller of the customs for this port.

At Cockermouth, aged 48, Mr. H. Beeby, skinner.

At Harrington, in his 35th year, Captain Saunderson, of the ship Windsor.

At Keswick, aged 25, Mr. J. Banks, second son of Mr. T. B. tanner.

At Penrith, Mr. Jacob Thompson, auctioner, one of the society of quakers.—Mr. J. Bird, shoemaker.—Mrs. Vipond, innkeeper.

At Bassenthwayte, aged 86, Mr. J. Fell.

At Egremont, aged 73, Mrs. E. Cooke, formerly of Middle Coulderton.—Mr. T. Walker, yeoman, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth.

At Crosby, near Carlisle, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Noble.

At the Hards in Abbey Holme, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Harrison.

At Flimby, near Maryport, aged 88, J. Crake, esq.

At Strawberry House, near Cockermouth, Mrs. M. Slack, wife of Mr. J. Slack, farmer.

At the Windmill House, near Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Ramsay.

At Holme Hill, aged 48, Mrs. Tate, mistress of the boarding-school there.

At Sebergham, aged 76, Mrs. Scott, widow. She was a lady highly respected for the purity of her intentions, her strictly honest principles, sincerity, and integrity. She passed through life with honour, the high character of being a friend to truth, and an enemy to dissimulation.

At Wigton, aged 86, Mrs. S. Irwin.

At Stockdalewath, Mr. T. Rumney.

YORKSHIRE.

It is intended (if the consent of Earl Fitzwilliam can be obtained) to continue and extend the navigation of the river Derwent as far as to Yedingham bridge; a plan which, if it can be carried into execution, will prove highly beneficial for conveying the produce of the country, which the drainage of the low parts has so much increased of late years.

In the principal or parish church at Sheffield, last year, there were 573 marriages, 1846 christenings, and 928 burials.

At Hunsley, in the parish of Rowley, a few miles from Beverley, there is a field of turnips this season, which for product, both in size and quantity, it is supposed, has never before been equalled in this or any other county. Great numbers of the plants have been matured to the weight of two stone and upwards each turnip; and one in particular (not inferior in girth to the dimensions of a bushel skep) actually weighed three stone ten ounces. This plot of ground is now in the holding of Mr. Francis Brough, as tenant to Thomas Dulsberry, esq. of Beverley, and was recently, and for a great number of years, used as a rabbit warren.

At

At a late meeting of the proprietors and landholders of the East-Riding of this county, at Driffield, on the motion of Captain Topham, it was unanimously resolved, that no grain should be sold by any other measure than the standard Winchester bushel, after the 10th of January of the present year; and that no grain should be sold by weight. It was likewise agreed to inform against any farmer acting contrary to this resolution.

Married.] At Sheffield, Mr. J. Rose, cutler, to Miss A. Parkin.—Mr. J. H. Abraham, schoolmaster, to Miss M. Smith.

At Beverley, Captain Bertles, of the 82d regiment, to Miss E. Foord, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F.—Mr. Ad. Nordblade, merchant of Hull, to Miss E. Layburne.—W. Beverley, esq. to Miss Coultman.

At Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, the Rev. J. H. Mallory, rector of Mabberley in Cheshire, to Miss Crowder, eldest daughter of J. Crowder, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Neulove, of the King's Arms-inn, to Miss Isaac.

At Pomfret, Mr. T. H. Grainger, attorney, of Wetherby, to Miss H. Virginia Glasse.—T. Laycock, esq. of Appleton, to Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman R. of York.

At Hull, Mr. J. Neale, schoolmaster, to Miss Courser, daughter of the late Captain C.—Mr. W. Green, surgeon and apothecary, of Sculcoates, to Miss F. Williamson.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Hargrove, bookseller, to Miss C. A. Dick, late of Dublin.

At Wakefield, W. Frizle, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Crane, sister of Mrs. Lee.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. G. Harker, to Miss E. Malim.

Died.] At Hull, aged 21, M. T. Wilson, of Barton.—Aged 71, Miss A. Gosforth.—Aged 79, Mrs. Saville, widow of the late Captain T. Saville, many years master in the London trade.—Aged 39, Mrs. Fewson, wife of Mr. D. Fewson, ship-owner.—Aged 27, Mrs. Thistleton, wife of Mr. Thistleton, hair-dresser.—In her 28th year, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. Fox, clock and watch-maker.—Aged 22, Miss A. Sugden, daughter of Captain Sugden.—Aged 13, Master Codd, eldest son of E. Codd, esq. town-clerk.—Aged 50, Mr. R. Hall, publican.—Mrs. Thornton.—Aged 69, Mr. W. Rhodes, brazier.—Aged 52, Mr. G. W. Browne, stationer and bookbinder.—R. Etherington, esq. merchant, son of the late Rev. G. Etherington, of Driffield.

At Leeds, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Mr. Fletcher, wharfinger.—Mr. R. Fisher, son of Mr. W. Fisher, merchant.—Mrs. Cowell, wife of Mr. R. Cowell, grocer.—Mrs. Cockell, of the Bank, near this town.

At Whitby, aged 33, Mrs. Smales, wife of Mr. Gid. S. ship-builder.—Mr. Terry, hatter.

At Beverley, Miss Londisbrough.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Slack.—Mrs. Martin, widow.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, steel-refiner.—Mr. E. Saunderson, taylor.—Mr. J. Robinson.

At Doncaster, in his 60th year, T. Swan, esq.—Aged 93, Mr. Collinson, common-councilman.—Aged 89, Mrs. Coulter. This lady, at the age of 50, discontinued the use of spectacles; and from that time to the day of her death, could see to execute the finest needle-work.

At Halifax, in her 66th year, Mrs. Crossley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Rev. T. Rogers, master of the free grammar-school.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Clarkson, sen.—Mr. C. Wetherhead, of New Miller Dam.—Mrs. Scott.—Mrs. Gallimore, of Heath.

At Northallerton, in his 34th year, lieutenant J. Frankland Wade, of the 17th regiment of foot.

At Snaith, Miss E. Atkinson.

At Bawtry, P. Harrison, esq.

At Melton, aged 53, Mrs. Stephenson.—In the prime of life, Miss S. Hindmarsh, daughter of the late Rev. Tho. Hindmarsh, of Hayton, near Pocklington.

At Sprotboro', aged 24, Mr. T. Darley, son of Mr. Darley, lately deceased.—Mr. Stansfield, surgeon, of Broad lane, and late of Sheffield.

At Fairburn, near Pomfret, Mrs. Potts, widow of the late Mr. Potts, one of the proprietors of the London stage-waggons.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Wood, of Billingley, near Barnsley.

At Robert Town, Mr. R. Rawcliffe, common-carrier between Leeds and Huddersfield.—In his 51st year, the Rev. L. Yarke, M.A. rector of Fingall, near Bedale.—Mr. W. Holdsworth, son of the late Mr. Holdsworth, of Westgate Moor, near Wakefield.

At Hessle, near Hull, aged 54, T. Green, esq.

At Highfield, near Sheffield, aged 82, Mrs. Wainwright, widow.

Lately in the East Indies, Mr. Rimington, late an officer in the 2d regiment of West York militia, and eldest son of Mr. J. Rimington, of Leeds.—Aged 71, Mr. B. Wood, of Brockhole, near Doncaster, a well-known fox-hunter.—Mrs. Storrs, of Cusworth.

At Elmsall, Mr. Rooley, farmer.

In London, Mrs. Tamerton, widow, formerly of Ackworth, near Pomfret.

At Greystones, near Sheffield, aged 72, Mrs. Blackton, wife of Mr. W. Blackton, wheelwright.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Standish, R. Browne, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Clayton, only daughter of Sir Richard Clayton, bart. of Adlington Hall.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. R. Newby,

joiner, to Miss S. Carter, niece to Messrs. Carters, surgeons, of Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Capt. W. Royle, to Mrs. Mason, widow.—W. Wainwright, esq. to Miss Lyons, daughter of Dr. Lyons.—Mr. Holmes, liquor-merchant, of Warrington, to Miss Griffiths.—Mr. Hamilton, merchant, to Miss Gregory, of Sealand.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Sefton, skinner, to Mrs. Rigby, at the King's Arms, public-house.—Mr. R. Kirk, oil-merchant, to Miss Cooke, of Duckenfield.—Mr. G. Alsop, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss S. Boardman.

At Bolton, Mr. Creswell, surgeon, of Eccles, to Miss Balshaw.

Mr. B. Cowper, of Moorside, to Miss Garside, only daughter of the late Rev. E. Garside, of Delph, in Saddleworth.—Mr. Lord, pawnbroker, of Liverpool, to Miss Cannon, of Penrith.

At Burnley, J. Holgate, esq. to Miss Howarth, of Shuttleworth Hall.

Mr. R. Clark, attorney, of Lancaster, to Miss. A. Thornton, of Catterall Hall.—Mr. T. Williams, founder, of Preston, to Miss M. Garlick, of Bulk, near Lancaster.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Gore, printer. "By a numerous circle of acquaintance, his death will be long and deservedly regretted. The writer of this article knew him many years, but never, in word or deed, deserving reprehension. It is an old adage, that 'No person has every body's good word,' but he was an exception." (From the Lancashire Papers).

T. Staniforth, esq. alderman of this borough, and mayor in the year 1797.—Aged 40, Mrs. Bushell.—Mr. J. Tomlinson, sen. merchant.—Mr. T. Lewcas, cooper.—Mrs. Morley.—In his 41st year, Mr. S. Gardiner, of the Merchants coffee-house.—Mrs. Eccles, of the Golden Lion inn.—Capt. J. Parry, late of the ship Duke of Kent.—Mrs. Sparrow.—Mrs. Parke, widow of the late Mr. J. Parke, brewer.—Mr. C. Maddox, builder. —Aged 34, Mr. W. Codrington, printer; characterized as "a man of genius in his profession, moral in his conduct, and of great urbanity of manners."

Aged 51, Mr. J. Walker.—Mr. R. Boley, oilman.—Capt. Lewis.—Mr. J. Read, many years a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Cave, and Co. of this town.

At Manchester, Mr. Hugh Byron, schoolmaster; a profession which he had practised upwards of thirty years, to the entire satisfaction of a very numerous acquaintance.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Howard, liquor-merchant, a gentleman universally respected.

Aged about 21, Mr. Haywood, of this town, representative of a mercantile house in Leek. He was travelling, on horseback, on the road from Brownhill to Tanquhar, in company with two other gentlemen, when, without any previous complaint, being apparently very healthy and sound, he dropped from his horse, and instantly expired.

Aged 78, Mrs. Ambler, a maiden lady.—Aged 52, Mrs. Cadman, chair maker, of Shute Hill.—In the workhouse, aged 110, a female pauper, whose name is not mentioned.—Aged 30, Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. C. Birch, cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Horsfield, widow.—In his 78th year, Mr. T. Holland.—Mrs. M. Corbett, late of Lancaster.—Mr. J. Mason.

In Salford, Mr. T. Lomas. He had been a respectable member of a congregation of Methodists upwards of thirty years.

Mrs. A. Andrews.—Mrs. Wagstaffe.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. N. Moore, merchant.—Aged 23, Miss M. Elstone.—Aged 52, J. Parkinson, esq. an attorney of extensive practice, and one of the aldermen of this borough.—Aged 62, Mr. D. Mather, shoemaker.—In his 74th year, Mr. T. Worswick, banker.

At Bury, aged 29, Mr. J. Salt, attorney; universally respected as an upright man in his profession.

At Warrington, Mr. Shaw, proprietor of the waggons travelling between Manchester and Chester.

At Blackburne, aged 19, Miss Whalley of the Swan inn.—Mr. J. S. Clogger, of the society of Quakers. His death was sudden and premature, being occasioned by neglect of an inflammation which had taken place on his shin, which soon produced a violent swelling, and, almost immediately terminated in a mortification.

At Ulverstone, aged 82, Mrs. S. Mackereth.

At Preston, Mr. R. Walton, woollen-draper.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mrs. Smith.

At Prescott, Mr. G. Brown, woollen-draper.

At Middlewich, in the bloom of life, Mr. W. Ravenscroft, salt proprietor.

At Burnley, Mr. Rothwell, dyer.

At Leigh, in his 50th year, Mr. T. Collier, taylor.

At Baltimore, in North America, on the 10th of October last, Mr. J. Travis, of Philadelphia, formerly of Prestwich, in this county.

At Tuckworth Hall, near Preston, L. Rawsthorne, esq. formerly high sheriff of this county. This gentleman unfortunately caught cold at Mr. Horrock's late ball, at Pentwortham, which terminated in a pleurisy, that baffled the united efforts of two able physicians, Drs. Brundresh and Lowe.

At Overton, Mr. J. Frodsham, of the Ring of Bells public-house. He had unfortunately dislocated his neck, in consequence of a fall from a stile; an accident which soon terminated in his death.

At Birchley, in Billinge, the Rev. H. Dennett, a catholic priest.

Aged 79, Mr. J. Bell, of Plunton, near Ulverstone.—Aged 71, Mr J. Robinson, butcher, of New Close, near Ulverstone.

At

At Chatburne, in her 80th year, Mrs. Hargreaves, late of Broadholden, near Haslingden.—Mrs. A. Welshby, of Kirkdale, near Liverpool.

At New Crook, near Chorley, aged 82, S. Crook, esq.—Mr. Hornby, of Everton, near Liverpool.

On the 31st of August last, at Cape Coast, West Africa, in his 22d year, Capt. J. Starkey, of the ship Westmoreland, of Liverpool.

On the 9th of September last, in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, Mr. J. Hartley, formerly of Liverpool.

On the 23d of September last, suddenly, Mr. C. Machell, of the island of St. Vincent, or lately so.

In September last, of the yellow-fever, in the West Indies, in his 19th year, Lieutenant T. Livesay, of the royal navy, second son of Mr. J. Livesay, late of Blackburne, in this county.

Mr. T. Pollard, of the Bay Horse inn, Houghton-lane, near Preston. His death was occasioned by a very singular circumstance: being engaged in conversation with a friend, he, inadvertently, reared the hind feet of his chair too freely, so that being carried beyond its due equilibrium, Mr. Pollard fell to the ground, and in his fall, happening to pitch on his elbow, an inflammation ensued, which brought on a mortification that terminated in his death within three days after the accident took place.

Mrs. Brooke, of Manor House, near Clifton.—Mr. T. Brayshaw, chandler, of Giggleswick, near Settle.

In Arundel-street, Strand, London, after four days illness, Mr. J. Henderson, merchant, of Liverpool.

Mr. J. Pownall, of Repston Norris.

At Middleton, Mrs. Mashiter, widow of the late Rev. J. Mashiter, curate of Shaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Mr. W. Gleave, to Miss Fowley, of Mottram, in Longdendale.

At Gavenshaw, Mr. J. Kemmerley, of the Bowling-green Inn, to Miss Fielding, daughter of Mr. J. Fielding, skinner, of Leftwich.

At Chester, Mr. G. Harrison, iron-founder, to Miss Garrett.—H. M. Mainwaring, esq. of Peover, to Miss S. Cotton, daughter of Sir Robert Sainsbury Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey.

At Runcorne, Mr. J. Acton, of West Banks, Lancashire, to Miss Parr.

Died.] At Chester, in her 85th year, Mrs. Allen, widow.—Mr. J. Eltoft, only son of Mr. Eltoft, sen.—Mrs. Tolver.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Hartley. He was generally considered as a proficient in mathematical learning, chemistry, and experimental philosophy.—In the bloom of life, Mrs. Fearns, wife of Mr. G. Fearns, grocer.

At Wrexham, in his 28th year, Mr. E. Ellis, jun.—Mr. Arrowsmith, of Haughton.—The Rev. R. Goodman Jones, curate of Llanfairthalhaim, Denbighshire.

Lately, at Hanmer, Mrs. Birch, formerly of the Green Dragon public-house Steamy Heath, Flintshire.—In his 80th year, the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of Linwnog, Montgomeryshire.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Smith, widow, late of the Falcon Inn, Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Hope, Mr. B. Pearson, jun. of Brough, to Miss Robinson, of Thornhill Carr.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Ford, bookseller, to Miss Zilpha Bretland.

Died.] At Derby, aged 59, Mr. C. Callow, calico-manufacturer.—In his 34th year, the Rev. J. Newell, minister of a particular Baptist congregation in this place.—Aged 63, Mrs. Morton, widow.

At Buxton, Lady Peele, wife of Sir Robert Peele, bart. of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Haslehurst, boot and shoe maker.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Gill, excise-officer. He was alive and apparently well at twelve o'clock at noon, and a corpse at four o'clock the same day.

At Snelstone, aged 59, Mrs. E. Wright, an infirm maiden lady. She had left her house about five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending a religious meeting in the neighbourhood; but missing the footway, she lost herself in a wheat-field, which being very wet and heavy, she was unable to extricate herself, and perished there, from the inclemency of the weather.

In his 61st year, J. Swettenham, esq. of Winster.

Aged 47, Mrs. Bradshaw, of Spondon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A contribution has been lately set on foot for completing the repairs of that very ancient and venerable pile, the collegiate church of Southwell, which, for some years past, has been in a very ruinous state. Colonel Eyre has set a munificent example, by subscribing the sum of 100l. towards accomplishing this very praise-worthy design.

Yearly Epitome of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, that have taken place in the three parishes of Nottingham, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, and St. Peter's, commencing Jan. 1, and ending Dec. 31, 1803.

St. Mary's.—Males baptised and registered, 423; ditto not registered, 124; total, 547.—Females baptised and registered, 363; ditto not registered, 150; total, 513.—Increased in baptisms, males, 87; females, 24; total, 111.—Males buried, 259; females, 262; total, 559.—Decreased in burials, 98.

St. Nicholas.—Baptisms, males, 51; females, 49; total, 100.—Burials, males, 62; females, 44; total, 106.—Marriages, 65.—Decreased in baptisms, 9; in burials, 15.

St. Peter's.—Baptisms, males, 42; females, 34; total, 76.—Burials, males, 50; females, 37; total, 87.—Marriages, 59.—Decreased in baptisms, 13; increased in burials, 3.

Married.] Mr. Sudbury, mercer and draper, of Newark, to Miss Linley, of Northorpe, near Gainsborough.

At Papplewick, Mr. Cox, patten-maker, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Wood.

At Nottingham, Mr. B. Hooton, of the White Hart public-house, to Miss Simpson, of Worksop.—Mr. Rhodes, hosier, to Miss Richardson.—Mr. Broadhead, hosier, to Miss Dodson, both of Mount East.—The Rev. Mr. Crockford, minister of the Independent congregation in Halifax-lane, to Mrs. Winley.

Died.] At Nottingham, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Deykin.—In her 61st year, Mrs. Whitelock, a widow lady.—Mr. Archer, sinker-maker.—Mrs. Cobley.—Mr. Williams, hosier, and one of the sheriffs of this corporation.

At Mansfield, Mr. S. Sellors, late master of the Vine Tavern.—Miss Pigot, daughter of the late Capt. Pigot.

At Newark, Mrs. Handley.

At East Redford, aged 61, Mr. G. Ogle, brick and tile maker.

At Bulwell, in her 73d year, Mrs. Stanser, wife of the Rev. R. Stanser, rector.

At the vicarage-house, at Sutton in the Forest, aged 74, the Rev. Andrew Cheap, M.A. formerly fellow of Baliol-college, Oxford. He had held the living 35 years, having been presented to it by Archbishop Drummond, on the decease of Laurence Sterne, author of Tristram Shandy, &c. He was likewise one of the canon residentiaries of York cathedral.

At Bramhope, E. Silvester, esq. first captain in the Nottingham Fencibles, many years a lieutenant in the 3d regiment of foot.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludford, near Market Raisin, Mr. West, attorney, of Caistor, to Miss E. Cocking.

At Spilsby, Mr. Serjeant, common-carrier, to Miss M. Smith.

At Spalding, the Rev. G. W. Malim, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, to Miss Jennings.

At Pinchbeck, R. Stanley, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Proctar.

At Market Deeping, Mr. G. Gardin, of the house of Sir John Eamer and Co. London, and youngest son of Mrs. Gardin, of Stamford, to Miss El. Mokey.

At Stoney, county of Huntingdon, R. Hanslip, esq. captain of the 66th regiment of foot, to Miss M. Shelton.

At Stamford, Mr. Stangar, farmer, of Ketton, in Rutland, to Miss Lowe, daughter of Mr. Alderman Lowe.

At Louth, Mr. Musgrave, maltster, to Miss S. Harvey.—Mr. Strawson, wheelwright, to Miss Musgrave, sister of the above Mr. Musgrave.—Mr. R. Naylor, master of the free school at Quodring, to Miss G. Craggs, of Middle Razen.

At Caistor, Mr. F. Taylor, farmer and grazier, of Linwood, to Miss M. Robbinson, eldest daughter of Mr. Robinson, victualler.

At Horncastle, Mr. Oldread, draper, of Boston, to Miss Scott.—Mr. Edis, of Huntingdon, to Miss Maxwell, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Maxwell, of Thorney Fen.

Died.] At Lincoln, in the county gaol, aged 28, Mr. W. Rogers, late ensign in the 81st regiment, a prisoner for debt. He had been in confinement about two months.—Aged 70, Mrs. Potterton, widow of the late Mr. J. Potterton, formerly parish clerk of St. Peter's at Arches.—Advanced in years, Mr. T. Huddleston, fishmonger.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Spencer, currier. Aged 18, Mr. E. Darwin, shoemaker.—J. Bromhead, esq. formerly captain and adjutant in the North Lincolnshire militia.

At Boston, Mr. J. Franklyn.

At Stamford, in her 81st year, Mrs. Tathwell, relict of the late C. Tathwell, M. D. and third daughter of the late Governor Roberts. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire while sitting alone, in consequence of the poker falling from the grate, &c.

Aged 74, Mr. Crane, breeches maker.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Canty, formerly of Hull, and many years principal clerk to Mr. Smith, wharfinger, of this town.—Aged 55, Mr. R. Lee, late mercer and draper.

At Huntingdon, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Perkins, late a banker and eminent draper.

At Louth, Miss West.—Aged 52, Mr. M. Arliss.—Aged 37, Miss Clough, of Gainsborough.

At Grantham, aged 87, Mr. Rowley.—In his 78th year, the Rev. Bennett Storer, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Ropsley in this county. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. in the year 1748, and A.M. in 1763.

At Spalding, Mr. G. Booth, butcher.—Mrs. Williamson, of Morton, near Gainsborough.

At Langton, near Spilsby, Mrs. Parker.

At Raithby, Mr. Storey, widow.

At Hagworthingham, Mrs. Wingate.—Mr. Butt, of Exton, in Rutland.—Aged 54, Mr. R. Scoley, farmer, &c. of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln.—Also Mr. H. Parke, of the same place.

At Martin, near Timberland, suddenly, Mr. J. Stenton, schoolmaster, formerly a serjeant in the North Lincoln militia.—Aged 75, Mr. P. Evison, farmer, of Hundleby.

At Claxby, aged 77, Mr. W. Pogson.

At Aswardby, at her daughter's house, aged 74, Mrs. Gunn, relict of G. Gunn, esq. late in the service of the East India Company.

At Fulstow, near Louth, aged 60, Mr. R. Freshney, farmer and grazier. He was suddenly taken speechless, while lighting his pipe,

pipe, at a neighbour's house, and continued so till he died.

Suddenly, aged 80, Mrs. F. Cousins, of Stickford.—Aged 90, Mrs Uffendale, of Canwick, near Lincoln.

At Saltfleetby, aged 59, Mr. J. Moore, grazier.

At Easton, aged 78, Mrs. West, mother of Mr. Alderman West, of Stamford.

At her house in Stamford Baron, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Isaac, daughter of the late Rev. J. Isaac, formerly rector of Ashwell and Whitwell, in the county of Rutland.

At Barton-upon-Humber, suddenly, aged about 40, Mr. W. Clarke, attorney.—E. Dymoke, esq. late of Sausethorpe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, recorder of Leicester, to the Hon. Augusta St. John, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

At Sproxton, Mr. Joseph Chamberlayne, woolstapler, of Leicester, to Miss Lucy Pick.—Mr. T. Gillam, of Captain Smith's troop of Leicestershire volunteer cavalry, to Miss Robinson, of Shearsby New inn.

At Leicester, Mr. J. Bakewell, of Kingstone, Staffordshire, to Miss Webb.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 80, Mrs. Wilson.—In her 75th year, Mrs. M. Vowe, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Vowe, late of this town.

At Loughborough, aged 32, Mrs Dixon, third daughter of Mr. Farrow.

At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Ashton, of the George inn.

At Wigstone, Mr. Goodwyn, an eminent florist.

At Syston, in his 80th year, J. W. Cleaver, gentleman.

At Dunton Bassett, in his 78th year, Mr. S. Cooper, maltster.—Aged 44, Mrs. Hurst, of Laughton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Levett, of Rowley, to Miss E. Adshead, of Wolverhampton.

At Enville, Mr. J. Milne, of Stayley Bridge, to Miss Causer, of the Meer.

At Penn, C. Evans, esq. at Wolverhampton, to Miss Marsh.—Mr. Eagle, of Walsall, to Miss Whitacre, late of Worcester.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 68, Mr. W. Cooper.—Aged 80, the Rev. T. Buckeridge, M.A. master of St. John's Hospital in this city, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and no less repected for his strict integrity and benevolence of heart.

At Stafford, aged 44, R. Adams, gent. formerly an eminent surgeon of this town.

At Newcastle, Mr. W. Pigott.

At Atherstone, suddenly, aged 56, Mrs. A. Leigh.

At Leacroft, near Cannock, Mr. T. Cooper, farmer.

In the West Indies, lieutenant Ollenranshaw, late of Stafford.

At Penkridge, Mr. Nightingale, governor of the workhouse.—Aged 74, Mrs. C. Allport, of Camberford House.—Mr. W. Hurst, of Bilstone.—Mr. Farley, of Coalpitway, near Penn, late of Wolverhampton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. A. Harvey, to Miss S. Morris.—Mr. G. Hodges, button-maker, to Miss M. Clift, of Smethwick.—Mr. W. Kettle, to Miss M. Twist.

J. Grundy, esq. of the Oaks, to Miss E. Russell, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. W. Stephenson, master of an academy, to Miss A. Cox.

At Wolstone, Mr. J. Carter, watch-maker, of Coventry, to Miss Mann.—Mr. J. Riley, of Willenhall, to Mrs. Beeby, widow of the late Mr. Beeby, brass-founder.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 47, Mr. J. Large, butcher.—Mrs. Redferne.—Mr. C. Cattell, wharfinger.—Mrs. Wilday, of the Shakespeare Tavern.—Mrs. Curtis, wife of the Rev. W. Curtis, eldest son of the Rev. C. Curtis, rector of St. Martin's, in this town.—Mrs. Hobday, wife of Mr. B. Hobday, factor.—Mr. J. Symes, a very ingeniou gun-barrel-maker.—Aged 49, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Warwick, Mrs. Clavering, widow, formerly of Northampton.

At Coventry, Mr. Careless, gilder.—Mrs. Rew, relict of the late Mr. Rew, currier.—In his 76th year, Mr. R. Merry.—Mrs. Harrison.—Mrs. S. Harris, one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. Bagshaw, farmer, of Long Lawford.—Mr. Bond, of the Five Ways, near Birmingham.

At Hagley Row, aged 78, Mr. D. Bond, an eminent landscape painter.

At Shelton, aged 72, Mr. T. Jennings.—Aged 57, Mr. J. Clayton, of Cheapside, Deritend.

At Swansea, South Wales, Mr. J Braine, formerly an eminent japanner, of Birmingham.—Mr. P. Hilton, of Allesley, near Coventry.—E. Tongue, esq. of Aldridge.

At Digbeth, aged 77, Mr. W. Baldwyn, scale-beam-maker.—Aged 18, Miss J. Robinson, of Wall Heath, near Kingsurnford.

At Deritend, aged 70, Mrs. B. Meredith.—Aged 55, Mrs. M. Brookes, of Packwood.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Cavel, of Dorrington, to Mrs. Hall, of Condover.—Mr. S. Williams, to Miss M. Cooper.—H. Hanmer, esq. to Mrs. E. Alexander.—Mr. W. Townshend, of the Mermaid Inn, to Miss M. Evans, of Trewern, near Welshpool.

In London, J. Hollingberry, esq. son of the Rev. Chancellor Hollingberry, to Miss Charlton, eldest daughter of the late St. John Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, in this county.

At Ombersley, Mr. J. Round, of Hales Owen, to Miss Handy.—J. Williams, esq. of Dolanog, to Miss E. Williams, of Welshpool.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss C. Bowdler, daughter of the late Mr. Bowdler, grocer.—

Aged

Aged 84, Mrs. Robinson; a lady of a truly worthy character.—Aged 64, the benevolent W. Dawson, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Gibbons, sadler. — Miss Menlove, of Breaden Heath, near Welshampton.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Johnstone, of the Hermitage-house, near Shrewsbury, where he had for many years superintended the care and cure of lunatics, with diligence and success.—Aged 67, Mr. Ick, of Cold Hatton.

At Haston, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Whitehouse, wife of Mr. Whitehouse, painter, of Birmingham.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Harris, of Mortimer's Tower, Ludlow Castle; a well-known pugilist and player at fives.—In his 81st year, Mr. G. Hudson, of Tregynon. The time and purse of this worthy man, had been devoted, for a long series of years, to the relief and comfort of the poor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Dudley, the Rev. E. Dudley, of Broome, to Miss Amphlett.

At Stockton, J. Harris, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Gwynne.

At Old Swinford, near Stourbridge, Mr. J. Hodges, to Miss Sheriff.

At Worcester, John Walker, jun. esq of Ferham, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, to Miss Barr, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Barr.—Mr. Postans, to Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. Jones, jun. of Hunbury.—Mr. W. A. Hebb, of Bridgnorth, to Miss S. Robins — Mr T. Lee, hop-merchant, to Miss Pearkes, of Witley.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 31, Mrs. Rayment, wife of Mr. H. Rayment, silk mercer. —In her 24th year, Mrs. Long —Mrs. Glover, sister to the late Mr. W. Glover, silversmith.

At Bewdley, at his father's house, aged 28, deeply regretted and lamented by his family and connections, the Rev. T. A. Roberts, vicar of Hagley, &c. to which living he was presented, a few months ago, by the venerable Lord Lyttleton.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Witton, late of Stourbridge.

At Tenbury, in his 45 year, Mr. T. Cresswell.

In his 79th year, Mr. W. Taylor, a very ingenious and useful man, particularly in the art of grafting and tutoring of fruit trees. He was well known in most parts of this county and that of Herefordshire, by the whimsical name of "*Sweet and Clean.*"

At Evesham, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. W. Roberts, grocer.—In his 28th year, of an inflammation in the lungs, Mr. J. H. Boulter, attorney.

At Pershore, W. Marriot, esq —Aged 80, Mrs. Butler, of the Bull inn.—Aged 98, Mrs. E. Nash, late of Hallow, near Worcester.

At Bockleton House, of a decline, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Turner, late of the Hill, near Tenbury.—J. Smith, esq. of Consall, in the parish of Wolverley.—Mr. W. Brookes, glazier, of Bromsgrove.

At Henwick, Mr. J. F. Smith, porter-brewer, of Worcester.—Miss Baker, of Kingston.

Mrs. Wilden, widow, of the Bell inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At the Lea, near Ross, the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Tretyre, to Miss Fisher.

At Ross, Mr. J. Fisher, of the Lea, to Mrs. Latham.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 79th year, Dr. Campbell, alderman, and mayor in the year 1763.

At Ross, Mrs. Owen, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Owen, of Warwickshire.

In his 80th year, Mr. G. Dew, one of the society of Quakers. He was a person of a truly meek disposition and generous heart; and his loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor.

At Belmont, near Hereford, W. Mathews, esq. eldest son of J. Mathews, esq. and major of the Hereford Volunteers.

At Demerara, West Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. W. Watlings, second son of Mr. Watlings, brandy-merchant of Leominster, in this county.

At Wilton, near Ross, Mr. W. Wiltshire. —In the prime of life, Miss Hardwicke, of Weston, near Ross.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Davis, attorney, to Miss Cother, of Leckhampton.—Mr. Charlton, to Miss Washbourne.—Mr. Hopton, to Miss M. Spencer, of the Booth Hall inn.—Mr. W. Wilbraham, second son of E. Wilbraham, esq. of Cirencester to Miss Rudge.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. H. Hippesley, to Miss A. Rollinson, youngest daughter of the late L. Rollinson, esq.

At Bath, H. Toy, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Tombs, of Rendcombe, in this county.—Mr. J. Ward, surgeon, to Miss Shurmer, both of Woodchester.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Tovey, sen. formerly an eminent ironmonger.—Aged 53, Mr. H. Curtis, maltster—In his 54th year, the Rev. T. Stock, A.M. rector of the parish of St. John the Baptist, &c. in this city.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Theyers, widow.

At Dursley, Mr. W. King, card-maker.—Mr. T. Nicholas, card-maker.—Miss. M. Wick, daughter of the late E. Wick, gent. of Week Street.

At Uley, Mrs. Worlock, widow.

At Rocksterbridge, in the parish of Uley, in her 81st year, Mrs. Gainey, in partnership with J. Dimery, esq. an eminent dyer.—Mr. S. Martin, farmer, of Haresfield.—Mr. Wood, of Yew Tree Farm, near Monmouth.

At Llanvihangel, in Monmouthshire, in his 102d year, Mr. J. Powell. He could see to read the smallest print, without the help of glasses, to the last.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bloxham, Mr. Shorter, surgeon, to Miss Susan Hitchcox.—Captain Hodges, of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Green, daughter of E. Green, esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Bicester, Mr. J. H. Phillips, of London, to Miss Busby.

At Tetsworth, Mr. Viret, of Wheatfield, to Miss M. Linday.—Mr. W. Goddard, of Old Woodstock, to Miss H. Bishop, fourth daughter of Mr. R. Bishop, of the Fox Inn, Northaston.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 73, Mrs. E. Tomkyns, relict of the late Mr. G. Tomkyns, formerly one of the assistants of the corporation of this city.—Aged 63, Mr. T. Badcock, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Tomes, wife of Mr. Tomes, butcher.—Mr. Lister, apothecary, of Charlbury.

At Petersburgh, in Russia, at the Countess of Strogonoff's, Mrs. Fortnom, widow, formerly of Oxford.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Potsgrave, near Woburn, on the 4th of January, Rachel Farey, widow of the late John Farey, farmer, of that place. She was born in the parish of Collingham, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, in 1732; her maiden name was Wright. So early as the age of fifteen, she became a serious and devout hearer of the gospel among the Wesllean Methodists. In August, 1763, she married John Farey, then a carpenter and builder, in Westminster, but who soon after settled at Woburn, his native place, as a farmer. Her husband died in February, 1798; six of her children still survive, four of whom attended her remains to the grave, at Woburn church, on Sunday the 8th. As she so early and well began, she continued to the day of her death, a devout and sincere Christian, untainted by those narrow and party prejudices, which in too many instances embitter the fellowship of Christians. Mr. Castledine, the minister of the dissenting congregation at Woburn, delivered a most affecting and appropriate sermon after the funeral, in the old meeting-house, (they have a new and very convenient one nearly finished,) where she had attended, and partook of the Lord's Supper but the Sunday preceding!

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Shephard, druggist, of Towcester, to Miss P. Russel, of Northampton —R. Caldwell, esq. of Hillborough, Norfolk, to Miss Louisa Isham, daughter of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lamport, in this county.

At Northampton, Mr. J. Luck, jun. to Miss M. Ashton.—Mr. Wyman, surgeon, to Miss Saunderson, both of Kettering.—Mr. E. Bartlett, mercer, of Brackley, to Miss Judd, of Banbury.—Mr. Smith, druggist, of London, to Miss Page, of Eydon, in this county.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Dunkley, widow of the late Mr. H. Dunkley, butcher.—Mr. R. Hinton, many years driver of Mr. Lewis's old Northampton coach.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Mr. H. Chapman, auctioneer.

At Newport Pagnel, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Hamilton, daughter and last of the family of Capt. Hamilton, of the regiment of horse commanded by Sir Philip Honeywood. Mr. Hamilton was promoted on the field of battle at Dettingen, the greatest part of the officers of his regiment having been killed.

At Bedford, aged 87, Mr. W. Clare, upwards of 50 years clerk in the counting-house of Messrs. Theed and Watkins, merchants.—In his 71st year, Mr. W. Ralphs, farmer and grazier, of Catesby-house.

At Spratton, Mr. W. Jones, grazier.—Mr. W. Saunderson, of Yarwell.

At Aspley, Bedfordshire, Mr. W. B. Howe, surgeon. In private life he was wise and communicative, and, as a medical practitioner, intelligent and tender-hearted.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, have been lately enabled, by collections made throughout a great majority of parishes in the county, notwithstanding the extraordinary expences incurred by repairs and furniture, to increase the permanent fund of the establishment, with the additional revenue of 84l. per annum. The total augmentation of the permanent income, since the Special General Court, held May 10, 1802, for the purpose of considering the situation of the finances, is now 120l. per annum.

Married.] Mr. T. Cole, an opulent farmer, to Miss Leaps, both of Swavesey.

At Cambridge, Mr. Spilman, brewer, to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, hair-dresser.

Died.] At Cambridge, after a very short illness, the Rev. T. Sumpter, M. A. senior fellow and bursar of King's college, and one of the taxors of the university.—Mrs. Newby, wife of Mr. J. Newby, chapel clerk of Trinity college.—In his 73d year, Mr. W. Bankes.—Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. R. Gee, attorney.—Aged 35, Mr. W. Mann, in partnership with Mr. J. Berry, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Smith, sister-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, master of Caius, and chancellor of Lincoln colleges.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, M. R. Lucas, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss S. E. Barker.—Mr. F. Bacon, flour-merchant, of Dickleburgh, to Miss Clutten, of Harleston.—Mr. W. Cockle, surgeon, to Miss E. Wright, both of Terrington St. John's, Marshland.—Mr. R. Adams, surgeon, of Highgate, to Miss H. Wymer, of Lammas, in this county.

At Tasburgh, at the Quakers meeting-house, Mr. S. Bell, of London, to Miss E. Coleby, of Poringland.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Reynolds, shopkeeper, to Mrs. Felstead.—Mr. Bourne, linen-draper, to Miss Taylor, of Blakeney, near Holt.

Died.]

Died.] At Norwich, aged 66, Mr. J. Pitchford, surgeon, and well known as an excellent botanist, particularly as the discoverer and exemplifier of rare plants.—Aged 61, Mrs. T. Freeman, wife of Mr. E. Freeman, cabinet-maker.—Aged 74, Mr. E. Simpson, nearly 30 years land-steward to the late Lord Petre.—Aged 47, Mrs. Clabone, a widow lady.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Hall, permit-writer.—Aged 64, Mr. W. Forster, taylor and robe-maker.—Aged 43, Mr. E. Hodgson, heraldry-painter.

At Lynn, aged 76, Mrs. E. Johnson, relict of the late Rev. S. Johnson, of Wiveton.

At Yarmouth, aged 52, Mr. J. Cock, wine-merchant, late of Norwich.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Spencer, of Swanton Morley.

At North Walsham, Mrs. E. Baker, wife of Mr. R. Baker, schoolmaster.

At Swaffham, aged 81, Mr. H. Fowell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. W. Chaplin, wine-merchant, to Miss Smith.

At Bury, Mr. J. Durrant, to Miss Payne, of Bayton.—Mr. J. Brooke, of Brantham, to Miss Leech, of Ipswich.

Died.] At her Brother's, Troston-hall, near Bury, Miss Olivia Lofft, aged 45. Daughter of Christopher Lofft, Esquire, late Recorder of Windsor, and of Anne his wife, formerly Anne Capell; and Sister to Capel Lofft, Esquire, Barrister at Law.

At Bury, aged 70, Mr. W. Goodwyn. Mr. T. Manning, of the Toll-gate Inn, near this town.

At Brandon, aged 51, Mr. Creak, of the Ram Inn.—Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. A. Read, auctioneer, of Woodbridge.

At Stafford St. Mary, in her 67th year, Mrs. A. Richardson.—Mrs. S. Beaumont, of Stoke Holy Cross.

At Thorrington Hall, aged 80, G. Golding, Esquire.

ESSEX.

Married.] Captain J. F. Boys, of Danbury, to Miss Harkley, of Blackheath, Kent.

In London, Mr. J. Spooner, of Chelmsford, to Miss Whyett, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

At Bocking, Mr. G. Negus, Sack-manufacturer, to Miss Deck.—Mr. S. Passfield, aged 16, to Mrs. Wakelyn, aged 75, both of Weathersfield.—The Rev. J. Walton, A. M. rector of Birdbooke, in this county, to Miss Fenn, third daughter of T. Fenn, esq. of Ballingdon.

Died.] At Colchester, Sir Wm. Gordon, of the West Norfolk militia.

At Dunmow, aged 52, Mrs. M. Cole, formerly of the Star public-house.

At Braintree, Mr. J. Coote, carpenter.—Mrs. Bruty, of the Black Lion public-house.

At Parslowes, J. Gascoyne Fanshaw, esq. justice of peace for this county.

At Arksden, Miss J. Perkins, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Perkins.—Aged 63, Mrs. J. Burton, widow, of Canewden.—In his 65th year, Mr. W. Aldridge, of Woodham Ferris, formerly of Thurlow, in Suffolk.—Miss Deeley, of Battlesbridge Mill, Rawreth.—Mr. T. Belsham, son of Mrs. Belsham, of Hockley Bull.

At Epping, aged 85, the Rev. C. Stuart, 48 years vicar of Steeple Bumstead in this county.—H. Clinton Gardiner, esq. of Ardleigh, near Colchester.—The Rev. W. Thomas, of Fobbing.—The Rev. E. Cuthbert, rector of Bulpham.—Mr. Reeve, farmer, of Blackmore.—Mrs. Hanson, widow, of Prittlevell.—In his 90th year, Mr. G. Pudner, upwards of 60 years clerk of the parish of Kelveden.

At Lexden, aged 61, Mr. T. Wood, many years proprietor of the Angel inn, at Colchester.

KENT.

Married.] At Cranbrook, in this county, W. Phillips, esq. of Walcot Place, Lambeth, to Miss H. Greenall, daughter of the Rev. T. Greenall.

At Rochester, R. Bathurst, esq. attorney, to Miss Harwood, daughter of the late T. Harwood, esq.

At Margate, Mr. Moses May, to Miss M. Crouch.

At Seven Oaks, J. Kemp, esq. purveyor to the forces in that district, to Miss C. Bartram.

At Sheldwick, Mr. W. Chapman, of Badlesmere Court, to Miss M. Cobb, 2d daughter of J. Cobb, esq.—Mr. T. Holmes, to Miss S. Chandler, both of Ashe, near Sandwich.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. M. Davis, landlord of the City Arms public-house.

At Maidstone, aged 89, Mr. W. Shipley. This gentleman, according to the Kentish papers, was the original projector of that very useful establishment, the Society of Arts, &c. meeting at the Adelphi in London.

Mr. J. Martin, tallow-chandler.

At Rochester, Mrs. Irish, wife of Mr. B. Irish, agent.

At Chatham, Mrs. M. Madgson, wife of J. Madgson, esq. master attendant to the Dock-yard.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chichester, aged 86, Mr. H. Silverlock, upwards of seventy years chorister and lay vicar of the cathedral in this city.

Suddenly, at a very advanced age, Mr. J. Philpot, a superannuated officer of excise, and formerly of Alfriston.—Mrs. Fowler, wife of W. Fowler, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. R. D. G. Price, officer of excise, to Mrs. Smith, shopkeeper.

At Lymington, Mr. Blandford, master of an Academy in Winchester, to Mrs. Greenslade, late of Bristol.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Adey, wife of Major Adey, of the North Gloucester Militia.—Mr. P. Holmes, Merchant.—Mr. J. Cavok, Upholster.

At Winchester, suddenly, E. Smith, gent.

At Bath, in his 77 year, J. Gawler, Esquire, of Ramridge-house in this county.—Mr. Biggs, many years one of the gardeners of the New Forest.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Ramsbury, Mr. R. K. Marsh, surgeon, to Miss Blackman.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Day, upholsterer, to Miss Strugnell.

At Warminster, Mr. T. Evans, jun. to Miss E. Corp, of Norton Ferris.—Mr. S. F. Phelps, attorney, to Miss Lye, of Bath.—Mr. Geiner, jun. of Kingswood, in this county, to Miss Werrett, of the Leys Farm, near Wotton.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Monckton, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Monckton, rector of Pangbourne.

At Marlborough, T. M. Hancock, senior partner in the banking-house of Messrs. T. M. J. Hancock and Co. This gentleman was a munificent and charitable friend to the poor in his neighbourhood.—Mr. T. Goatley, carpenter and joiner; a plain honest man, who had no enemy to his person or constitution but himself.

Mr. Stroud, plumber and glazier.—Mr. T. Neate.

At Trowbridge, E. H. Mortimer, esq. justice of peace.

At Malmsbury, Mrs. Dewell, wife of the Rev. C. Dewell, rector of Lassbrogue, in Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Hollingworth, widow of the late Rev. J. Hollingworth, A. M. vicar of Charlton.

At North Lydyard, aged 22, Mr. T. Kibblewhite.

At Tytherington, near Heytesbury, in her 98th year, Mrs Crouch, widow.

At Cirencester, Mr. J. Johnsons, yeoman, late of Oaksey, in this county. Being a batchelor, his landed property, which was copyhold, reverted to the lord of the manor.

Miss Hardwicke, of Weston, near Ross.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Chievely, the Rev. G. Scobell, fellow of Baliol College Oxford, to Miss H. Stephens.

At Hambleden, Bucks, Mr. Brookes, surgeon, of Henley-upon-Thames, to Miss S. Deane, of the How.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. Jennings, whitesmith.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Mapletoff.—Mrs. Littleworth, of the Abbey-house ladies boarding-school.—In the prime of life, the Rev. H. Dalmar, son of J. Dalmar, esq. of this town. This gentleman was universally admired, as a reader and preacher, and without degrading the decorum of the clerical character, he happily blended with it the amusing qualities of the lively companion. Beyond the appointment of chaplain to a ship of war, he had no other preferment.

At Newbury, Mr. Andrew Grove.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Joint, surgeon, to Miss Bamford, of Horfield.—Capt. W. Hawkins, of Swansea, to Mrs. Browne, widow.—Mr. D. Stanton, maltster and brewer, to Miss Biggs, youngest daughter of R. Biggs, esq. of Radford.—Mr. W. R. Jones, ironmonger, to Miss S. Winter.

At Wookey, the Rev. W. Evans, of Wells, to Miss C. Williams, of the Hotwells.

At Bath, Mr. Heming, schoolmaster, to Miss A. Phelps, both of Walcott.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Davis, brazier.—Mr. J. Cornish, surgeon.—Mr. Rudhall, printer.—Mr. W. J. James, stationer.—Mr. R. Boley, oilman, a man whose life nobly exemplified the religion he professed; his character was strongly marked by a simplicity of manners, but united with a most extensive benevolence. He departed this life with that calm serenity and full assurance of hope which true religion only can inspire.—Mr. J. Read, many years a confidential clerk in the office of Messrs. John Cave and Co.

At Bath, aged 85, Mr. Asbin, cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Price, builder.—Mr. Foster, of the Abbey Green.—Mr. Dash, riding-master.—In her 74th year, Mrs. S. Busby, last surviving sister of the late W. Busby, esq.—Mrs. Heaney.—Mr. Gapper, attorney, of Kentstridge.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hussey, grocer, of Wimborne, to Miss Hill, of Codnell, Wiltshire.

At Henbury, the seat of the Countess of Stafford, by special licence, W. Churchill, esq. to the countess of Stafford.

At Dorchester, Edw. Boswell, esq. to Miss Feaver, eldest daughter of the late J. Feaver, of St. Mary's church, Devonshire.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke, Plymouth, Capt. R. King, of the royal navy, only son of Admiral Sir Richard King, bart. to Miss Duckworth, only daughter of Rear-admiral Sir T. Duckworth, K.B.

Died.] At Exeter, much lamented by all his acquaintance, Mr. T. Coffin, builder, a native of that city, aged 73. During the whole period of an active life, he distinguished himself by his ability in his profession, integrity of conduct, and benevolence of heart.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Guinear, Mr. W. Hodge, of Tregotha, to Miss Lanyan, the representative of a long line of ancestors, who have flourished in that place ever since the reign of Edward II.

Died.] Aged 73, Mr. J. Nankwell, of Wadebridge.—Capt. Dickinson, of the corps of Royal Cornish Miners.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lord John Campbell, second son of the Duke of Argyle, to Miss Campbell, of Fairfield.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in George's-square, Colonel James Abercromby.

IRELAND.

Married.] Matthew O'Connor, esq. of Ballynegara, county of Roscommon, to Miss Priscilla Forbes, of Camden-street, Dublin.—J. M. Barton, esq. of Derryhallagh, county of Monaghan, to Miss M. Brabazon, of Dublin.

Died.] Lately, Garret Tyrrell, esq. treasurer of the county of Westmeath.

At Loughrea, aged 85, Redm. Burke, esq. of Derryhoyle, county of Galway.

In Belfast, aged 83, Capt. J. Mackraken.

J. Bodkin, esq. of Castletown, county of Galway.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE state of trade in London, and throughout these United Kingdoms, has not become worse, in the first month of 1804. The number of the bankruptcies, and the value and extent of them, appear to be somewhat diminished. The evils of that scarcity of silver coin which was occasioned by the scantiness of the issue at the bank, and by several other causes, begin to be removed by the emission of those dollars which have been stamped, and though intrinsically worth but 4 shillings and 9 pence, are sold at the bank for 5 shillings, and will be taken back at the same price, upon a commendable precaution to hinder them from being withdrawn out of currency, to be exported or melted down.

Very few of our great foreign markets are shut against British merchants, by the war in its present state. The Baltic trade is not in winter, in its proper activity. But there is, even now, no inconsiderable exportation of goods to Tonningen and Embden. Stettin, in Pomerania, has lately become a great market for British goods which pass thence into the Prussian and Saxon dominions, and through all Germany and Poland, without danger of seizure by the French. The ports of Spain and Portugal are still open to the trade with this country. Cork, figs, ox-hides, lemons, oranges, raisins, liquorice-juice, wines, and wool continue to be imported in large quantity, from both Spain and Portugal; and the suitable exports of British goods, are incessantly returned thither. Malta is likely to be much enriched by its advantages as an emporium of British trade for a part of the Italian seas. Egypt, under the dominion of the Beys, appears likely to become still more and more, even amidst the present war, an emporium for British merchandize. By pushing trade in that quarter, we may open a considerably profitable traffic with Abyssinia, may share to a greater degree than at present, in the commercial advantages of the fair of the pilgrims at Mecca, and may secure effectually all the benefits to be derived from increasing our intercourse with India by the way of the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea. It is to be hoped, also, that the trade opened to the countries on the Black Sea, will be prosecuted with new diligence; for it will greatly improve our intercourse over land, with India, will open a vast field for the sale of our manufactures, and will supply us with different raw materials, which we can work up with the greatest advantage.

The state of trade at Liverpool, has been greatly enlivened by the arrivals from the West Indies, since the late capture of the Dutch settlements. Very large quantities of Spanish dollars have been, since, received at Liverpool. And, as the exchange between this country and America, is, now, against the Americans, a good deal of gold and silver, has been received, at the same port, from the merchants of the United States.

Thirteen ships, each 550 tons burthen, sailed for India, last year, with goods, on account of the Company. Such advantage begins to be found in the use of these lighter ships, in the India trade, that a greater number of them are about to be sent out, in the course of the present year.

The trade, in goods of all sorts, to America and the West Indies, is now greater than it is remembered to have been, at almost any former period. The United States cannot, for a long time yet to come, assume the character of a great manufacturing country; because navigation, fishing, and above all, agriculture, and the commerce necessarily connected with these, must, for a long time, be more profitable to the inhabitants, and more congenial to their nature, local conveniencies, and habits, than almost any species of manufacturing industry. The colonization of Louisiana, is likely to increase, to a considerable amount, the quantity of the exports from this country to America.

The advantages of the present cheapness of provisions, when wheat is at 42s. per quarter, and all or almost all other things, proportionately low in price, are, just now, sensibly felt to the quickening of industry, in the great manufacturing districts.

The rate of the Exchange of money, was, on the 20th of January, for the pound sterling,—with Amsterdam, 37 S.G. 1. at 2 mo.—with Hamburgh, 34 S. 8. at 2½ mo.—with Paris and Bourdeaux, 25 livres, 8 s. at 2 mo.—with Cadiz, the exchange is at 35 pence for the

the peſo duro, exactly par;—with Bilbao and Madrid, it is ſomewhat againſt us; being at 35$\frac{1}{2}$ for the ſame peſo duro.—It is at 60 pence for the ducat banco, with Venice. Thoſe who have had money to receive from Ireland, have of late, found great difficulty in procuring remittances —The exchange with Dublin is at 16$\frac{3}{4}$.

The port and road improvements of London, proceed with great rapidity. A dividend of 10 per cent. is paid on the ſtock of the Company by which the Weſt India docks were lately completed. The London docks are expected to be ready in ſummer, for the reception of imports. Government is to rent on theſe Docks, large warehouſes, for tobacco chiefly. The Eaſt India Dock Company, with a ſtock of £.200,000, is erecting a dock, for the unlading of Eaſt India ſhips, which we underſtand, will be complete in ſpring 1805. The tolls of the commercial road which commences from the Weſt India docks, and comes out at Whitechapel, yield already £.70 or £.80. a week: the profits to thoſe at whoſe expence it is conſtructed, are limited by law to 10 per cent. The ſtock of the Grand Junction Canal Company, is £.1,350,000: the laſt works remaining to be executed, in order to complete their undertaking, are the tunnel and aqueduct at Bliſsworth: it is not doubted, but, when theſe ſhall have been finiſhed, the profits upon the whole, will ſoon, be very ample.

The Importation of Coals laſt Year, into the Port of London, was as follows, in the

Months of	January, - - - - - -	67,432$\frac{1}{2}$
	February, - - - - - -	70,802$\frac{3}{4}$
	March, - - - - - - -	88,460$\frac{3}{4}$
	April, - - - - - - -	69,508$\frac{1}{2}$
	May, - - - - - - -	76,876
	June, - - - - - - -	75,471$\frac{1}{4}$
	July, - - - - - - -	79,430$\frac{1}{4}$
	Auguſt, - - - - - - -	93,941$\frac{3}{4}$
	September, - - - - - -	94,338$\frac{1}{4}$
	October, - - - - - -	73,496$\frac{1}{2}$
	November, - - - - - -	71,332
	December, - - - - - -	79,407
		940,470$\frac{1}{2}$ London Chaldron.
	Beſides - - - - - - - -	486$\frac{1}{4}$ Tons of Scotch and Weſt Country.
	And - - - - - - - - -	4577 Chaldron of Coals.

The Importation of Coals into the Port of London, is increaſing, partly from its population, ſomething from its luxury, an increaſe of its manufactures and the uſe of ſteam engines, and a ſmall exportation.

The average of Seven Years, from 1793 to 1799,

Was					829,876$\frac{3}{4}$
7 Years from	1794	to	1800		859,149
do.	1795		1801		869,291
do.	1796		1802		871,366
do.	1797		1803		888,661$\frac{1}{2}$

Laſt Year an additional Duty of 1s. 2d. per London Chaldron, was laid on Coals; and a riſe took place at Newcaſtle, of 3s. per Newcaſtle Chaldron, on above 1s. 6d. per London Chaldron, the beſt ſorts, from the increaſe of wages to the pitmen.

The Wincheſter meaſure, for grain, has, for many ſtrong reaſons, of convenience, been lately, for the firſt time, adopted in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

The Eaſt India ſale of white coaſt goods in privilege, and of prohibited piece goods in privilege, and private trade, has been deferred from the 25th of January, to Tueſday the 7th of February. At the ſales on the 16th of March next, will be put up 15,170 bags, and 203 baſkets of Sugar, the property of the company; 15,246 bags of ſugar, under privilege; and 222 bales and bags of coffee, alſo, under privilege.

The loweſt in price of the cottons, in the London market, is, that of Surat, at 10d per libs. the higheſt is that of Pernambucco, at 2s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. conſol. ſtock was, on the 20th of January, at 56; bank ſtock, 153$\frac{1}{2}$; India ſtock, on the 19th at 170$\frac{1}{4}$; Omnium, on the 20th, at a diſcount of 3$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE unuſually open ſtate of the ſeaſon, has puſhed vegetation forward in a very rapid manner; the young wheat crops, on the more rich and fertile ſoils, are becoming rank from the want of the uſeful checks afforded by froſts. On the leſs rich lands, and thoſe of the thinner kinds, they look unuſually well and healthy. But though the weather has been ſufficiently open; the plough has not been able to make any great progreſs, as the lands,

from

from the almoſt inceſſant rains, being in many places in a poachy ſtate. On the ſandy, gravelly, and more dry deſcriptions of ſoil, ſome work of this kind has been done.

The operation of putting manure upon the graſs lands has been much retarded, and in ſome caſes will perhaps be wholly prevented by the falling of ſo much rain; as in the more forward diſtricts, the graſs will be too much advanced before the lands can become ſufficiently dry and firm to admit the dung car.

The ſame cauſe has been equally unfavourable for the repairing of fences. In the midland counties, the young clover, and ray-graſs is remarkably luxuriant, and a very full plant. If there come a week dry weather, bean-ſowing will be begun in many places, as well as black oats. The prices of grain continue much as in our laſt; the average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 51s. 4d.; of Barley, 23s. 4d.; and of oats, 20s. 8d.

The continual rain has prevented the farmers from carrying on many of the uſual winter works, ſuch as carting manure, &c. which may be a material inconvenience, unleſs we have ſome dry, froſty weather ere long. Corn ſtill continues low, much too low, as well as ſtock of all ſorts; except good Cart horſes, which keep up their price.

The great mildneſs of the ſeaſon, during the whole of the month, has contributed in ſome meaſure, to bring more fat ſtock into the market; and the lean ſtock has been kept with leſs difficulty than uſual. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 5s. to 6s. Veal, 6s. to 8s. and Pork, 4s. to 5s. per ſtone. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 5s. Mutton, 4s. to 5s. Veal, 5s. to 7s. 6d. and Pork, 4s. to 5s.

Hay keeps its price, notwithſtanding the openneſs of the weather. In St. James's market, the average price is 5l. 2s. At Whitechapel, Clover averages 6l.

Straw, In St. James's market yields about 1l. 16d. And at Whitechapel, about 1l. 11s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from December 25 1803, to January 24th 1804, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.				*Thermometer.*			
Higheſt 30. 08.	Jan. 3.	Wind N.E.		Higheſt 56°.	Decem. 30.	Wind S.W.	
Loweſt 29. 10.	Dec. 28.	Wind S.E.		Loweſt 24°.	Jan. 8.	Wind N.E.	
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	42 hundredths of an inch	On the morning of the ſecond inſt. the mercury ſtood at 29.66, at the ſame hour on the third, it had riſen to 30.08.		Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	16°.	The thermometer, which was as low as 24° on the 8th inſtant, was at the ſame hour on the 9th as high as 40°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 3.287 inches in depth.

The whole of the month, that is now paſt, has been uncommonly ſtormy for the ſeaſon, the Barometer has been very variable; the average height of which is 29 464; but the ſudden riſe and fall of the mercury, of two or three tenths of an inch, have been frequent and in general followed by correſponding weather; though, in ſome inſtances, our expectations, founded upon paſt obſervation and experience, have not been anſwered.

The temperature of this month is remarkably high, for although the Thermometer has been once eight degrees below the freezing point, yet its mean heighth is 44°839. For the ſame month in laſt year, it was only 38°, and for January 1802, it was not quite 43°.

In proportion to the warmth of this ſeaſon of the year, we may expect rain; this month the temperature has been high, and the quantity of rain fallen has been proportionally large. The wind has blown chiefly from the S. W. the verdure of the fields, is uncommonly fine, and the early flowers are in full blow.

Beſides the uſual Retroſpects of Literature, the Supplement contains the Reports of the Weather for the Year, and the Deſcription of Queen Matilda's Tapeſtry. —— In anſwer to the Complaints of the irregular Delivery of the Supplement, we muſt refer our Correſpondents to their reſpective Bookſellers, who, by not procuring the Supplement in regular Courſe, do us as much Injury as our Readers.